The Leading Motor House of Asia:
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HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 90. BOMBAY MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
27th June	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
25th ..	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ..	Himalaya.	7000	.....	..
19th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26th ..	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	16000
9th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ..	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	16000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ..	India ..	8000	Macedonia.....	16500
20th ..	Arcadia ..	9000	.....	..
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
18th ..	Persia ..	8000	Morea	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	.....	11000
1st November	Maloja ..	12500	Marmora	10500
8th ..	Salsette ..	6000	.....	..
15th ..	Arabia ..	8000	Moldavia	16000
22nd ..	Salsette ..	6000	.....	..
29th ..	Mantua ..	11000	Medina	12500
6th December	Arcadia ..	9000	.....	..
13th ..	Caledonia	8000	Mongolia	16000
20th ..	Salsette ..	6000	.....	..
27th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Saud.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinyo Maru	T. Okhuma	5969	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	5936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200

ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 7,139,552

FIRE LIFE MARINE PROFITS AND Motor Car Insurance.

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C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KASARA..	1195	Thu. 19th June	9 a.m.	Direct.
LINGA ..	2 05	Fri. 20th June.	*6 a.m.	Direct.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kasara" 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 19th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Bankura" 3,159 tons, on Thursday, 19th June, calling at Karachi Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†PUNDUA ..	3305	Thursday 26th June.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	.. 10th July
†LINDULA ..	3388	.. 24th ..
*PENTAKOTA..	3413	.. 7th August

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

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Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

16th June, 1913.
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THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

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THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD

SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, KT.

S. R. BOMANJI, ESQ.

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DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS,

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BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY,

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Sales and Mortgages confidentially negotiated.

Rents collected and properties looked after on Commission.

Insurance of Properties effected in the most approved Companies.

A complete list always kept ready of Bungalows to let, and for Sale on Hill Stations.

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BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

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INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules ran be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE

Bombay Chronicle

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TOWN.

Yearly .....Rs. 20.
Quarterly .....Rs. 5.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 2½

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly .....Rs. 30.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 16.
Quarterly .....Rs. 8.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

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Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investors Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

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Thacker & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

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MARBLE STATUARY

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PREMIER ART SALON,

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HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BISCUITS

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ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES

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SWALLOW & ARIELL'S

World renowned for their flavour

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

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B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES
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Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**

TAJ BUILDINGS,

Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 102.

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ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co. LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

Established under the Chairmanship of

THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.

RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

OFFICES: 3, Elphinstone Circle
FORT, BOMBAY.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES of the Company are:—

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENT and ANNUITIES.

MARRIAGE DOWRIES.

EDUCATIONAL and BUSINESS FUNDS for Sons.

POLICIES WORLD-WIDE from commencement and automatically protected from forfeiture.

LOANS.

The Company is prepared to advance Loans at most reasonable rates of interest on security of its own Policies.

Applications for Agencies invited.

Exceptional opportunities offered to energetic men with spare time.

Full particulars on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
Resident Secretary
for
Western India, Sind and Madras Presidency.

TELEPHONE No. 2352.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BALTIC."

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GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Merchants and Contractors Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

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BOMBAY.

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VITTEL **GRAND SOURCE**

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

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PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

Vad Gadi, BOMBAY

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?

WHEN THE

New Electric Laundry

guarantees entire satisfaction in

DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING of clothings of all descriptions.

Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

Original colour of garments retained.

REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,

46, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICES

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Karmallibhoy Kassum Kantelace of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant a servant of Messrs Allana Munji and Co., merchants .....Deceased.

Abdulla Karmallibhoy Kassum, the son of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant at others in the employ of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., residing at Khadak without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this ninth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay. The 9th day of June, 1913

P. B. MALABARI, Petitioner's Attorneys.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN, 0214

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE ROYAL MAIL ROUTE TO THE PUNJAB THROUGH DAILY RESTAURANT CAR EXPRESS.

Bombay—Delhi—Meerut Saharanpur —Ambala—Lahore—Peshawar, without a change.

For trains from Bombay read from top and to Bombay from bottom.

Bombay. H.M.				From Bombay H.M.
7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
4-35	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	0-55
4-13	Arr.		Dep.	1-22
18-30	Dep.	Lahore	Arr.	11-20
18-6	Arr.		Dep.	11-50
11-44	Dep.	Rawalpindi	Arr	18-36
11-29	Arr.		Dep.	18-51
6-54	Dep.	Peshawar Cantt.	Arr.	23-18
4 -5	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	2-0
1-50	Dep.	Meerut Cantt.	Arr.	4-31
1-42	Arr.		Dep.	4-41
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
22-39	Arr.		Dep.	11-0
21- 8	Dep.	Ambala Cantt.	Arr.	13-27

BOMBAY—RUTLAM—INDORE—MHOW AND NEEMUCH.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
17-50	Dep.	Rutlam Jn.	Arr.	10-0
17- 5	Arr.		Dep.	10-42
13-33	Dep.	Indore	Arr.	14-15
13-23	Arr.		Dep.	14-25
12-50	Dep.	Mhow	Arr.	14-55
12-40	Dep.	Neemuch	Arr.	15- 0

BOMBAY—AGRA.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21- 0
8- 1	Dep.	Bharatpur Jn.	Arr.	21- 0
7-47	Arr.		Dep.	21-23
6- 0	Dep.	Agra Fort	Arr.	23-10

BOMBAY—KATHGODAM FOR NAINI TAL.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21- 0
7-20	Dep.	Muttra Jn.	Arr.	21-45
7-0	Arr.		Dep.	22-25
18-0	Dep.	Kathgodam	Arr.	11- 0

BOMBAY—DEHRA DUN FOR MUSSOORIE.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
18-55	Arr.		Dep.	9-55
14-15	Dep.	Dehra Dun	Arr.	17-5[illegible]

BOMBAY-SIMLA VIA D. U. K. RAILWAY CHANGING AT DELHI.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
4-35	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	0'55
4- 5	Arr.		Dep.	1'27
21- 8	Dep.	Umballa Cantt.	Arr.	5-45
20-41	Arr.		Dep.	6- 8
19-30	Dep.	Kalka	Arr.	8- 0
18-39	Arr.		Dep.	8 30
13- 0	Dep.	Simla	Arr.	14-20

S. C. G WOOD, Ag. General Traffic Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge.....	1	0

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CARTON & CO., Purveyors and General Commission Agents, Crawford Market Compound, Bombay. Supply servants and fresh daily Bazaar and all orders of every description, local and outstation. Fresh fish packed in ice and sent to any station in India. Call for our price list.

MANGOES!!! 25 Alphonse Rs. 4; 25 Paheri, Rs. 3. Carriage paid if "Chronicle" mentioned. TUKINA and CO., Market, Bombay. 0183

MEALS SUPPLIED by English lady neighbourhood Apollo Bunder. Excellent tiffins and dinners. Terms moderate. Special reductions for parties. Apply Box No. 004, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

WANTED SITUATION AS CARE TAKER of CHILDREN. Can converse in English and Hindustani. Apply "J.," c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED immediately an experienced MILLINER, good wages, etc., apply at once to "MILLINER" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0201

WANTED an IMPOSITOR, one who thoroughly understands the making-up of newspaper pages. Good salary to a competent man. Previous experience in newspaper office is essential. Apply personally to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WHOLE TIME AGENTS WANTED for first class Life Insurance Company. Write giving age, qualifications and salary required. Reply Box—36, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0193

WANTED—By an experienced House-keeper, POST in Hotel—Private or Boarding House, English middle-aged widow—Companion or Secretary. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to MRS. PEARSE, Allahabad. 557

WANTED—DRIVER FOR HIGH SPEED Deisel Engine. Applicants must have had previous experience of Deisels. Apply stating salary required with copies of Testimonials to THE MANAGER, Vizianagram Mining Company, Ltd., Chipurupalli Post, Vizagapatam District. 550

WANTED—FOR THE ISHWARI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL for Women, Benares, Theatre Nurse, trained in Aseptic Surgery. Pay Rs. 80 to Rs. 120, according to Qualifications and experience. Free Furnished Quarters and some Allowances. Applications with copies of Testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT. 551

WANTED—FOR BUILDING SURVEY, a qualified Sub-Overseer or Surveyor for a period of six months. Pay Rs. 50. Apply to H. BAILEY, Municipal Engineer, Benares. 552

WANTED—A MIDWIFE, under the Mangaldai Local Board on a monthly salary of Rs. 40 with Free Quarters. Applications with Testimonials will be received by the Undersigned up till the 30th June, 1913. H. G. M. VICKERS, Chairman Local Board, Mangaldai. 553.

FOR THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.—WANTED. Additional number of competent and well experienced DOOR-KEEPERS and USHERS able to speak fluent English, and a SUPERVISOR accustomed to figure work.

WANTED.—A KEEPER to superwise the execution of the orders on the Stage, one with knowledge of Electricity prefered. Apply personally between 4 and 5 p.m. to Mr. EDWARD PLATT, 211, Hornby Road. 0205

WANTED an experienced and accurate ACCOUNTANT, quick at figures and knowing English, to keep books in Gujarati and audit accounts. Salary Rs. 75 and five years contract. One who can with ease write Gujarati in distinct big alphabets need only apply in own writing stating the present and past situation and the salary earned with copies of certificates, also stating the earliest time possible to attend the Office. Box 39, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0211

WANTED a GRADUATE—able to correspond impressively and write in English and Gujarati press—to work as a personal Secretary to a merchant of various enterprises. Salary Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250. Five years' contract. Time of attendance 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Apply stating present and past situation, salary presently earned enclosing copies of certificates. Apply in own writing, Box 40, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 021'

WANTED a DESPATCH CLERK one who can well understand the business of filing and keeping charge of the correspondence. Apply in own writing stating the present and past situation, and the salary earned with copies of certificates, also stating the earliest time posible to attend the Office. Box 41, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0213

WANTED—A MANAGER FOR THE BANK OF MYSORE, Limited, Bangalore. Banking experience in any recognised Indian Bank for five years' or more essential. Salary according to qualifications. Applications will be received up to 30th June, 1913.

Apply, stating terms, qualifications, nationality, and age, together with copies of Testimonials to THE CHAIRMAN, Board of Directors of the Bank of Mysore, Limited, Bangalore. 554

WANTED—A MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL MECHANICAL ENGINEER, a man capable of taking entire charge of a Motor Service. Must have a knowledge of Petrol Electric Cars, as there are several of these in the Service. A man is required who is willing to put his hand to work himself, from driving the Cars to keeping them in perfect running order. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 300, with Free Quarters. A good post for a reliable man. Reply with copies of Testimonials to the MANAGING MEMBER, Gwalior Motor Service, Gwalior. 555

WANTED.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS from duly qualified MARINE OFFICERS for Service with the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd. Candidates must hold Second Mate's Board of Trade Certificate. Full details regarding Pay and conditions of Service will be furnished on application to the Undersigned. McLEOD & CO., 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta, Agents The Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ld. 558

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—2½ h.p. Twin-cylinder "N.S.U." MOTOR-CYLCE, in thorough good order, used about 6 months.—Offers invited to Box 34, c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0206

FOR SALE!—1912 model 2½ h.p. single-cylinder "N.S.U." MOTOR-CYCLE, brand new, R& 675/- offers considered. To be sold to make room for new models. Apply:—G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL LTD., 10, Forbes Street. 0207

FOR SALE.—Four cylinder F. N. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR FOR SALE, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply Box 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—SPONS' DICTIONARY OF ENGINEERING, 3 Volumes and Supplement, cost Rs. 160. Also 35 Volumes Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th Edition, cost Rs. 475, with glass-fronted case, good as new. Open to offers. Apply J. CONNORS, Dehra Dun, U.P. 556

FOR SALE—Three large powerful KEROSINE INCANDESCENT LAMPS, with Standards complete, suitable for lighting up Boxing Platforms, Concerts, etc. Cost Rs. 1,750. Good repair. Going Cheap. Early offers to "O. C.," Inniskilling Dragoons, Muttra, U.P. 559

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 150, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—1st floor of CAMA HOUSE Medow St., lately vacated by Messrs. Chitnis and Co., Solicitors. For particulars apply on the premises or to Mr. Cama, Ravelin Street, Fort.

TO BE LET from 1st July the spacious and well-lighted SHOP PREMISES in "Waterloo Mansions," just vacated by Messrs. Stanley Humphreys. Area about 3,000 sq. ft. with 800 sq. ft. of gallery space. Electric Lights and fans. Also a smaller shop of about 1,700 sq. ft. area adjoining the above. Both shops can be let jointly or separately. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 0200

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FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates. Prompt payment of Claims.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,
No. 22, APOLLO ST., FORT.

Auction Sale of Cotton slightly damaged by salt water.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co.'s godown No. 15 Sassoon Dock, on account of the concerned:—

109 Full Pressed bale of Cotton from Kathiawar and Dhoniera slightly damaged by salt water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Property at Old Nagpada Road.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property, at the premises under instructions of Mr. Abdul Kadar Haji Ismail Goli Mahomed and Mr. Jafferoaey Somji Parpia and Jenabai widow of Gulamali Peera Sons Nathoo trustees of the estate of Gulamali Peerbhoy Nathoo, the mortgagees, or Receiver and as the sole and Exclusive Attorney (without power of Substitution) of all remaining mortgagees under the Deed of Mortgage dated the 29th day of April, 1910, and further charge dated the 9th day of December 1910, both made between the said mortgagors of the first part and Hajee Ismail Goli Mahomed of the second part, and the said Jafferoay Somji and Jenabai of the third part, and the two indentures of further charge dated the 22nd day of April 1912, and the 1st day of July, 1912 also made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said Abdul Kadar Hajee Ismail Goli Mahomed of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Lazemani tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Old Nagpada Road, in the Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B Nos. 3203 and 3205 and Street Nos. 44-50, Old Nagpada Cross Lane and 513-23 Memonwada Road, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the west by Memonwada Road on or towards the south by the Old Nagpada Cross Lane on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the north by the house of Shaik Moiv. Nuamooda and bearing New Survey No. 3284.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Gamieram and Madan, Solicitors, at No 9, Lell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMPERIAL FLOUR MILL, situate at the junction of Grant Road, and Upper Duncan Road, with the Mill Machinery and Arucles, relating to the Flour Business.

Suit No. 13 of 1913.

Gulamalli Gulamhoosein .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Cassimbhai Thaverbhai and others .....Defendants

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver, appointed herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

PARTICULARS OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the fronting the north side of Grant Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,562 square yards, or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 4944, 2823, 3007, Collector's New Nos. 11171, 9810, A-9809-9808, Old Survey Nos. 1380, 2143, 4400, 2142, 1-2142, New Survey Nos. 5671, 5674, 3-5673, and assessed by the Municipal Assessor under Ward E Nos. 23-513, and 516 and 732, and Streets Nos. 183—1971—44-1 and bounded on or towards the East by the properties of Shapurji Hormusji Toddiwalla, and the Bombay Municipality, and Duncan Road, on or towards the West by the property of Narsingrao Shivaji Dharamji and Bapty Road, on or towards the North by the property of Moosa Haji Joonas, and on or towards the South by the Grant Road, and all which premises are delineated on the map or plan kept with the Vendor's Attorneys, Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., and thereon coloured by a red boundary line.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, at their Office, No. 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

254 BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th June, 1913.

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MAHALLAS
SPECIALS
CLUB SPECIALS

CIGARETTES

SOLE AGENTS:
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY
The Manager,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Medows Street,
FORT, BOMBAY

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs and cupboards chest of drawers, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, easy chairs, hat stands, wall brackets, single almyrahs, glass partition screens, phonographs and records, writing tables, iron safes, iron beds, etc., etc.

at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.),

Under instructions from the acting Administrator General of Bombay the effects of the late Mr. D. D. Wenig on such as gold bracelets, bangles, neck chains, watch chains, bands, links, collar buttons, rings, earrings, silver watches, etc., etc.

at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The property of a gentleman:—

1 James Comet bicycle with Dunlop tyres, Lucas carbide lamp, Pump and Brooke's saddle, etc. Only 6 months used.

Several second hand and new bicycles of different makers.

1 Light rubbertyred office Shigram.
1 Light rubbertyred Victoria.
1 Double seated glass front brougham.
1 Cawnpore Tum Tum Harness.
1 Ladies' Saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at KAMBLEKAR STREET, NEAR JACKERIA MUSJID.

Under instructions from the Transferees of mortgage and on account and at the risk of Noorbai widow of Moosa Jocsab, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction, on Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable landed property at the premises on exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Transfer of mortgage dated the 18th day of January, 1911, and expressed to be made between Manjibhoy Karim of the 1st part, the said Bai Noorbai of the other part and the Transferees of the third part:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Farzendari land or ground with the messuage tenament or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kambekar Street in the Island of Bombay in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay containing by admeasurement 80 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 2294 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2205 and Street Nos. 205-7 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property of Haji Ayub Allarukhia, on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the South by the property of Haji Vahidina Haji Ebrahim and on the West by the said Kambekar Street and which hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the said Noorbai and her tenants.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

SALE ON FRIDAY, the 20th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

On FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the ground floor of Waterloo Mansions, Fort, near the Hotel Majestic and opposite New Museum and Wellington Fountain (where the kit has been removed for sale) valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, rich plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror sideboard, dinner waggons, meatsafes, Genoa velvet upholstered drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, marble top cables, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, rich carved furniture, rich table ornaments, Majolica and China vases, rich oil paintings, handsome table clock by Marcks & Co., striking every quarter hours, on Westminster chimes, Rose and Co.'s square piano, cottage piano by Rud Ibach John, Singer hand and foot sewing machines, jeweller's scale with cabinet stand, glass fish bowl, 400 days time-piece, English palm stands, iron double and single bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and hanging presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, large ice box, Singapore cane furniture, glass bead chicks, copper utensils, etc.

The property of Thomas Taylor, Esq., Manager, Currimbhoy Mills, proceeding Home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS OF THE WORKSHOP to manufacture buckets and a large Corrugated Shed at Patel Bag, Vaidya's Wadi, Agar Bazar, Dadar.

Under instructions from the Acting Administrator General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the above place at Dadar, on Saturday, the 28th June 1913, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), the effects of the late Mr. Bhaskar Shridhar Joshi, consisting of the Machinery etc. of the Workshop, such as: Parometer, Machines to make buckets, Oil Engine, Lace Machine, Furnace, etc., and also a large sized Corrugated Shed etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Acting Administrator General, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms, the effect of the late Mr. T. C. Pennington, such as: No. 7 Remington Typewriter, Premier gent's bicycle, Duplicator Machine, Jost Fan, Office Table, Writing Table, Glass Door Book Case, Books, Dinner-Waggon, Chest-of Drawers, Cupboards, revolving Piano stool, Iron Bedstead, Camp furniture, Leather Portmanteau and Trunk, Durrie Carpet, Lamps, Wearing Apparels, Crockery, six chambers Revolver, Opera-glass, small safe on stand by Godrej and Boyce, rolled gold Jewellery, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th June, 1913. 251

WINDOWS HAVE PANES

but they are never afflicted, though the slightest pain in any part of your body will afflict you and render you quite helpless if you have not at hand a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB, an ideal embrocation invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, cold in the chest, weak and painful joints, tired and aching limbs, etc. Insist on having PAIN-RUB to ensure satisfaction. Of all Stores and Chemists. 156

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AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Two Performances every evening at 7 p. m. and 10 p.m.

A Magnificent Programme with novel and interesting features.

THE
6 BUTTERFLIES,
In Dainty Viennese Dances.
THE ROSE TRIO
FAULEIN DIAMOND
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Speciality Dancers.

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A superb exponent of Turkish Dances.

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All Speciality Dancers
THE FAMOUS
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The superb Singer of Russian Ballad and Operatic Selection.

Prices: Private Boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12.

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MULTICOLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

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Rs. 15 and upwards for half a dozen copies.

Specimens on view at the Foyer of the
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

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Gentlemen!! why live in terror of scorpions? Why dream of the terrible results of scorpion sting, when by only holding Dr. Thacker's scorpion Butee (root) effects a charming cure in 3 minutes? Our Medicine is so completely reliable, that anybody possessing it can safely venture to play with the most venomous ones. Price 4 annas per Butee, As. 8 for 3 Butees. Postage extra.

Sardar Chandulal, Chief Revenue Officer, Radhanpur State, Rajputana, writes on 11-7-1911:

Dr. B. Thacker.—Please send me 3 Butees more Your Butees are very efficacious and praiseworthy.

Marvellous specific for snake bite, Rs. 2.

Dr. THACKER,
Shop 112, C. P. Tank Road, BOMBAY Post GIRGAON.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30, 8-30, 10.

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IS THE UNIVERSAL VERDICT AS TO THE SECOND PART OF
QUO VADIS?
The first part was great, but now the interest is more intense and the incidents are more thrilling even than before. This week you see the
BURNING OF ROME
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THE HUNGRY LIONS.

Full programme besides, including the
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You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use
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This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

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SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

ILY WEATHER REPORT.

...mary of observations recorded at 8 ...n Saturday, the 14th June 1913, giving ...r the preceding 24 hours :—

...e Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is ...mal or in excess. Temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0·34" of ...in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature has ...risen but is still in defect; night temperature continues below normal also.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the northern half of Rajputana and in excess in the southern half. Maximum temperature is in defect in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in west Central India and south Gujarat but has ...risen and is now normal elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 2·10", Saugor 0·16", Amraoti 0·36", Nagpur 0·10", Chanda 0·21" and Raipur 0·10". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in moderate to large defect; minimum temperature is also below normal at some stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 1·42", Mormugao 0·58" and Karwar 1·12". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in slight defect. Maximum temperature is in defect at Poona and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase in the rainfall on the west Coast of the Peninsula between Ratnagiri and Calicut but a decrease over the rest of the reporting area. No rain has been reported from the region to the west of a line joining Bombay and Mainpuri while in the Bombay Deccan precipitation has been insignificant. In the Central Provinces rainfall though still fairly general has decreased in amount and in the United Provinces, Jhansi is the only station reporting rainfall of importance. The Bay branch of the monsoon appears to have been temporarily withdrawn from the United Provinces.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and some showers in the Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces. A slight decrease in the amount of rainfall is possible on the west Coast.

Erratum.—In the summary for yesterday under "General Remarks," paragraph 1, line 1, after "in the neighbourhood" add "of Surat".

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON SATURDAY, the 14th of June, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum: of past 24 hours	Minimum: of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation: 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	86°3	80°0	83	..	0·00	
Do. (11th)	103·3	84·3	56	..	0·00	−0·05
Jask	102·3	81·3	41	..	0·00	−0·05
Muskat	96·8	90·1	84	..	0·00	−0·15
Do. (11th)	100·3	82·1	83	..	0·00	−0·15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103·8	82·0	38	..	0·57	+0·43
Rawalpindi	94·8	70·1	49	..	3·53	+3·03
Lahore	106·4	75·2	62	..	1·05	+0·78
Sirsa	99·3	75·5	54	..	0·10	−0·32
Ambala	92·5	72·9	82	..	4·01	+3·52
Delhi	92·5	78·8	77	..	2·97	+2·38
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	95·0	79·5	66	..	0·49	+0·09
Mainpuri	94·8	77·6	77	..	0·18	−0·10
Jhansi	96·6	78·3	61	0·34	0·43	−0·18
Cawnpore	91·7	79·4	83	0·69	0·42	−0·34
Allahabad	93·1	78·0	83	..	2·34	+1·92
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	91·0	82·5	84	..	0·01	−0·01
Ajmer	94·1	81·2	29	..	1·66	−0·13
Jaipur	98·2	77·1	49	..	0·55	+2·15
Kotah	97·6	84·6	60	..	0·58	−0·22
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96·5	80·5	66	..	2·47	+2·08
Dwarka	86·5	82·2	78	..	1·95	+1·42
Veraval	85·6	83·4	85	..	6·34	+5·68
Rajkot	97·1	74·3	79	..	4·69	+4·06
Bhavnagar Para	95·0	78·3	74	..	4·75	+3·85
Surat	98·4	80·6	81	..	10·24	+8·90
Ahmedabad	99·6	80·2	78	..	2·53	+1·78
Deesa	99·8	80·4	68	..	0·60	+0·49
Neemuch	93·9	76·0	77	..	1·1	+0·59
Indore	87·1	71·1	72	0·99	0·4	−0·54
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85·3	73·3	83	2·10	6·20	
Saugor	87·3	74·1	82	0·16	3·80	+3·23
Hoshangabad	92·6	77·4	76	0·06	1·88	+3·17
Khandwa	95·7	77·1	76	..	3·85	+0·39
Akola	87·2	75·5	75	0·02	1·58	+2·17
Amraoti	83·8	71·8	87	0·36	3·69	−0·27
Nagpur	83·6	75·8	66	0·10	0·97	+1·24
Chanda	82·5	75·8	79	0·21	2·82	−1·96
Raipur	87·7	77·6	77	0·10	1·83	+0·56
						−0·14
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88·8	81·9	83	0·01	6·79	
Ratnagiri	85·3	76·9	86	1·42	15·79	+1·06
Mormugao	86·0	77·2	85	0·58	16·38	+2·52
Karwar	84·7	77·5	83	1·12	18·28	+3·15
						+0·45
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93·9	75·6	63	..	2·36	..
Ahmednagar	86·6	71·5	72	..	5·72	+2·61
Poona	84·0	74·3	77	..	6·61	+4·48
Sholapur	88·3	74·1	68	..	1·12	−1·78
Bijapur	83·2	72·3	76	..	1·96	−0·34
Belgaum	78·3	68·2	92	0·08	6·68	+3·05
Aurangabad	91·9	73·2	73	..	2·03	−0·27
Nizamabad (Indur)	95·9	78·7	62	..	1·39	+0·08
Hyderabad	94·8	74·2	67	..	2·31	+0·17
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87·8	75·3	81	1·28	21·47	+3·18
Calicut	82·8	76·1	93	0·67	19·40	+3·15
Cochin	87·7	79·7	83	0·14	15·90	+2·43
Colombo	86·5	80·0	85	..	4·90	+0·05
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	102·3	83·2	76	..	0·88	−1·32
Bellary	95·0	76·3	62	..	0·84	−0·31
Cuddapah	101·0	80·5	53	..	0·17	−0·28
Madras	104·0	84·0	56	0·03	0·08	−0·86
Bangalore	85·8	67·8	81	..	2·29	+0·39
Coimbatore	88·4	72·8	82	..	0·31	−0·43
Trichinopoly	98·6	80·3	59	..	0·32	−0·45
Negapatam	100·7	82·2	70	..	0·59	+0·05

In accordance with a sum of money willed 184 years ago by Thomas Fairchild, a Hoxton gardener, the annual Whit Tuesday address on the wonderful works of Nature as testimony to the existence of a Supreme Being was delivered in St. Leonard's Parish Church, Shoreditch, by the Rev. Prebendary Sanders, vicar of Edmonton.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 12th June 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..	.. inches 29·643
Temperature of Air	..	.. degrees 85·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	.. „ 80·9
Dew Point	..	.. „ 79·5
Relative humidity of Air	..	.. „ 0·824
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	.. .. 8·0
Maximum temperature of Air	..	.. degrees 88·8
Minimum do. do.	..	.. „ 81·6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	.. WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	.. miles 238
Fall of Rain	..	.. .. inches 0·02
Total fall during month	..	.. „ 0·79
Total fall during year	..	.. „ 6·79
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th	..	.. „ 0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 14th June 1913 was 29·893 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·015 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·148 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — High water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	June.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun.	15	m 8 56	26 11
		8 31 a	25 11
Mon.	16	m 9 54	27 8
		9 27 a	25 10
Tues.	17	m 10 45	28 4
		10 18	25 10
Wed.	18	m 11 30	28 8
		11 5	25 9
Thurs.	19	m 0 11 a	28 10
		11 49 a	25 8
Fri.	20	0 49 a	28 9

1913 — Low water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	June.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun.	15	m 2 2	16 4
		2 45 a	20 4
Mon.	16	3 46 a	20 3
Tues.	17	m 3 36	15 5
		4 20	19 9
Wed.	18	m 4 20	15 3
		5 28	19 9
Thurs.	19	m 5 2	15 4
		6 12 a	19 6
Fri.	20	m 5 42	15 7
		6 53 a	19 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
15. (Sun.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17 m.
16. (Mon.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17 m.
17. (Tues.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17 m.
18. (Wed.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17 m.
19. (Thurs.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17 m.
20. (Fri.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—First quarter, June 11th, 10h. 7. 3 m. P. M; Full Moon, 18th, 11h 23·7 m. P. M. Last quarter, 26th, 11h. 10·8m P. M.; New Moon, July 4th, 10h. 36·2 m., A. M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

June 16.

382. *Lecture.*—The Adjutant will give a lecture at Head-Quarters on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 7. P. M.

Subject:—The Distribution of a Tactical Advanced Guard.

All ranks are invited to attend.

383. *Signalling Class.*—A Signalling Class will commence on Monday, the 16th instant, parading at sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7. A. M. Dress—Mufti.

Fifty-nine sets of designs have been sent in for competition as to the best means of laying out a site owned by Ipswich Corporation as a garden suburb, from which three have been selected by the assessor for first, second, and third prizes. The greatest number of houses provided for on any plan is 465, and the fewest 174.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Consols 2½ per cent.	.. 73 7/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	.. 25·23
Rentes 3 per cent.	.. 84¼
Berlin Cheques on London	.. 20·43½
Bar Silver Spot	.. 27½
Bar Silver 2 months hence	.. 27 9/16
Closing tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	.. 63 13/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	.. 1-3 13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913.	
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan).	87¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	.. 4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	.. 4 9/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	.. 4¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	.. 5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	.. 77/9
Interest day to day loans	.. 3½
Interest 7 day market loans	.. 3½

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

PAPER MARKET.

Bombay, June 14.

The Government Paper Market maintained a steady tone to-day, and during the course of the day a rise of about an anna was reported. The market opened at Rs. 95-15-6, improved to Rs. 96-1, but closed at Rs. 96 (sellers) for 30th June delivery. The rate for the subsequent delivery stood at anna one lower.

Demand for ready paper is increasing day by day, and was placed to-day at about annas two higher than the rate ruling for account.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm but the closing tendency was weak. To-day being the first day of the August Settlement a considerable excitement prevailed in the commencement.

For July delivery Standard improved to Rs. 1,410 but closed at Rs. 1,405. The rate for August delivery stood Rs. 10 higher.

Madhavji were placed at prices varying from Rs. 1,497-8 to Rs. 1,505 for July delivery.

Kohinoors improved to Rs. 805.

Finlays stood steady at Rs. 380.

David advanced to Rs. 525 for July but closed at Rs. 522-8.

Fazulbhai moved up to Rs. 532-8 for July and Rs. 537-8 for August but closed at Rs. 526-4 and Rs. 531-4 respectively.

Phoenix improved to Rs. 165.

Crescent advanced to Rs. 120 for July delivery and Rs. 121-4 for August delivery.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary Shares changed hands at Rs. 231-4.

There was no doing in Press Shares.

Bank of Bombay Shares were in demand at Rs. 1,697-8.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 900 and Preference to Rs. 710.

Tata Iron and Steel Shares improved. Ordinary touched Rs. 97-12 and Deferred Rs. 219.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, June 14.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500 ..
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	— ..
Total Day's Imports	8,000 ..
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Easier, moderate biz.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Quiet.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—	
Mid. Americans	.. .. 6·73d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. .. 9·89d.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	.. .. .. Strong.
Estimated Sales	 5,000
Total Imports	 8,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6·49	6·47
J. A.	6·47	6·45
A. S.	6·37	6·35
S. O.	6·25	6·23
O. N.	6·18	6·16
N. D.	6·14	6·12
D. J.	6·13	6·11
J. F.	6·13	6·11
F. M.	6·14	6·12

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6·49	6·47
J. A.	6·47	6·45
A. S.	6·37	6·35
S. O.	6·25	6·23
O. N.	6·18	6·16
N. D.	6·14	6·12
D. J.	6·13	6·11
J. F.	6·13	6·11
F. M.	6·14	6·12

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, JUNE 14.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	—
Day's Exports to Continent	—

Futures at New York, July, 12.02. Previous closing price 12·01.

Futures at New York, October, 11.37. Previous closing price 11·35.

Declined owing to favorable weather reports and advanced later on favorable cotton goods situation.

Spot Cotton at New York 12·35 Previous price 12·35

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 1/16 Previous price 12 3/8

Tone of Spot Cotton :—Steady.

Futures at New Orleans July 12·24 Previous price 12·19

Future; at New Orleans October 11·41 Previous price 11·35

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9¾.

Demand Bills 4·86½

Silver Commercial bars 59⅜

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 15.

The Local cotton market was closed owing to the disaster by floods in Palitana.

THE MOVEMENT.

Port Receipts for the seven days have been 35,000 as against 52,000 bales last week and 24,000 bales last year.

The comparative table of exports for the week is as under :—

	Last 1913 bales	Week bales	1912 bales
Great Britain	28,000	37,000	7,000
Continent	39,000	20,000	23,000

Stocks at all American Ports stand at 291,000 bales as compared with 337,000 bales last week and 400,000 bales last year.

The total stock at the interior Ports upto the week ending 13th June was 259,000 bales as against 284,000 bales last week and 169,000 bales last year.

VISIBLE SUPPLY AND TOTAL INTO SIGHT.

The world's visible supply show the undernoted variations for the week :—

	Last 1913 bales	Week bales	1912 bales
American	2,273,000	2,437,000	2,518,000
Other kinds	532,000	551,000	424,000

The total into sight show 13,310,000 bales against last week 13,270,000 bales and 15,150,000 same period last year.

WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, June 14.

Total in Sight	13,310,000 Bales.
Egyptain Visible Supply	221,000 „
East Indian Visible Supply	161,000 „
American Visible Supply	2,273,000 „
Other Visible Supply	147,000 „
Total Sales	63,000 „
East Indian Sales	100 „
Total Speculation	6,000 „
Total Export	2,000 „
East Indian Export	— „
East Indian Stock	7,000 „
East Indian Forwarded	900 „
East Indian Actual Export	200 „
East Indian Imports	— „
East Indian Speculation	— „
American Afloat	100,000 „
East Indian Afloat	11,000 „
Total Afloat	132,000 „

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 15.

As Friday was treated as a holiday by the exchange banks, no business of any consequence was expected on Saturday morning. Some coal share transactions were nevertheless recorded and although the values showed no advance, there was undoubtedly a better tone at this counter. Jute and tea investments were steady, but the week has been characterised by lack of activity in each of these securities. Kaliti tea shares changed hands at Rs. 360 which marks a rise of Rs. 100 in little more than three weeks, but this was only a stroke of business worthy of notice. The Bengal North-Western Railway and the Burma Railways are in the market for next year's coal and as the prices quoted in tenders will give a lead to the market, the results of their application are eagerly awaited. No business of any importance was recorded at the week-end in Government Paper and in absence of buying orders the closing rate stood at Rs. 96 for cash and Rs. 95-15 for the forward position.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 14.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 13-3 sellers; July August: steady. German Beet-root 88 per cent. 9-6 sellers. August; 9-8 sellers; October December; steady fair demand, not many sellers. U. A. R. and similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-3½ sellers; July September; quiet but steady. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay: no quotation. Javas unchanged.

Indian Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. 37¾: June, July, London: value, canal. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. 37¾: June, July; London; value canal, quiet but steady.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-8¼: June, July: value, quiet; Australian and American, wheat unchanged.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, 416 lbs. 8⅝ ex-ship 51; June, July; Dunkirk; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship 51½; June, July; Antwerp; sellers, canal. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship 47; June July; Hamburg; sellers, canal; easier. Linseed Bombay 416 lbs. ex-ship 46; June, July, Antwerp; sellers canal; firm. Linseed Calcutta 44¼: June, July; London, done, sellers, steady. Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 42¾: June, July; Antwerp; sellers. Bombay Cottonseed 6-11-6; June, July; Hull; nearest value, quiet but steady.

WEATHER WORKING DAYS.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 13th June should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

SARAGHAT BRIDGE.

The following interesting statement regarding the progress of work on the Lower Ganges bridge near Saraghat appears in the Railway Administration Report issued last week. "More than two-thirds of the total quantity of earthwork required for the approaches has been completed also the pair of stone pitched guide banks flanking the bridge and three quarters of the Raita Ghat guide bank. The five well foundations started in 1911 were completed in the same working season and two piers built. Of the six other well foundations which have been started two are nearing completion. Work was delayed in 1912 on account of the late arrival of materials from England due to the strikes." We may add that the formal sanction of the Secretary of State has just been received for an estimate of four and three quarter crores for the bridge and its immediate approaches, says the "Pioneer."

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	13 %	1,795-69
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	69
Bank of Bengal	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	6¼ c/o	12-
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15	..	6¾	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10	..	6¼ o/c	12½
Specie Bank Rs. 50	Jan., July	9 o/c	67-8
Standard Bank Rs. 50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan, Aug	14 o/c	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18 o/c	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/c	28
The Foona Bank: (Old issue) Rs. 30	June	10 o/c	40
(New issue) Rs. 15	do.	10 o/c	18
Punjab National Bk.	..	10 o/c	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl	16 o/c	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/c	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/c	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87¾
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	New	5 o/c	87 XD
National Bank of India £12	Sept-Mar	14 o/c	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc.	May-Oct.	25	900
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	240
Bo Dying and M. Co.	..	30	745
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25	535
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12	285
Central India	May-Nov.	55	2,140
Chi ia	Mar.-Sep.	50	8·5
Ch oi Silk	..	20	435
Co..ba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,450
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla	April	40	710 XD
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	5	120
Currimbhoy	do.	12·8	291
David	May-Nov.	20	522·8
Edward Sassoon	..	8	195
Emperor Edward	..	25	500
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy	May	20	526·2
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,650
Finlay Mills	..	15	380
Gold Mohur	..	25	450
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	102½ XD
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5	150
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	145 XD
Jewraj Baloo	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec	25	900
Khatau	May-Nov	45	1,365
Kohinoor	Mar-Aug	25	805
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,365
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec	75	1,497·8
Madras United	June-Dec	60	2,050
Manekjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,210
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	165
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	9	25·8
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep	35	1,095
Phœnix	Jan.-July.	7½	165
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills	May-Nov	45	1,405
Sun	Oct.	..	133·12
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	220
Swan	New O	12½	297·8
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50	1,737·8
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,460
Union Mill	..	Nil.	135
Vishnu Cotton (C.)	..	Nil.	4·5
Vishnu Cotton (P.)	..	Nil.	660
Western India	Sept.	45	600
Mysore Spinning	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	Feb.-July	6¼	670
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug	60/-	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	Jan.-July	4	96/-
Chond Barsmati Rs. 80		4 o/o	101
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121/8
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	141
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	590
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/c	133½

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar	May	300	4,900
Albert Kurrachee	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Apl.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	200
Broach City	Oct.	14	130
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	125
Hingolee	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	14¾
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7%	132½
Khangaum	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn.	..	7½	100
Mahuva	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	Nov.	5	190
Manmar Manufg	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian	Sept.	78	910
New Mofussil Co.	Nov.	50	865
New Berar	Oct.	35	562/8
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	750
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	235
Valkarl, U. P. Ld.	Sept.	40	690
Vardwan G. P.	..	12	125

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	Oct.-May	10	170
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 25	August	Nil.	11
Bamankua	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bath	June	6	35
Badham Pile	..	7	101
Baroda Tram Co.	Jan.-Aug	..	35 CD
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.	..	15	630
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld.	Feb.-Aug	..	173
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	3	205
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	Rs. 2	23
Bo. Land and Building	..	40	960
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	Mar.-Sep. Sep.-Oct.	30 5	400 232·8
Centrel I. M. Co., Ld.	April	6 % 20%	270 29½
City of Bombay Building Co.	Dec.-Jun	30H.yr.	450
Delhi Flour	Sep.	8	120
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50	..	30	300
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.	Dec.	1½	20
Indian Cotton Oil Company, Old 100	..	..	100
Indian Cotton Oil Company, New Issue 25	..	..	25
Indian Cotton Oil Company, P 100	March.	7 %	101
John Roberts & Co.	Oct.-July	13	200
Jost's Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50.	July.	10 %	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175.	do.	12½	181/4
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	..	..	107½
Marks & Co.	July	8	101
Marsland Price Co. O.	..	..	100 nom
Marsland Price Co. P.	..	Nil.	71
Napier Hotel Co.	..	7 %	25
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50.	May	20 %	368
Phillips & Co.	July	Rs. 3½	35
Port Canning Co.	Sep.	40	825
Shivrajpur Synd, etc.	..	10 %	201½
Shivrajpur Debs.	..	2 %	50½
Sidar Carbic G's. Co.	..	..	95
Soundy & Co.	Mar.-Aug	..	40 nom
Tata Iron Steel Co. O.	..	Nil.	97/4
Tata Iron Steel Co. D.	Jan	..	218
Tata Iron Steel Co. P.	&	..	175
Tata Hydro Electric O 600	July	..	900
Tata Hydro Electric P 600	..	4 %	712/8

FINANCE AND COMMERCE AT HOME.

CONTINENT STILL HOARDING.

JOINT STOCK BANKS AND THEIR CUSTOMERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 30.

"Over loaned and over armed" is a phrase used by one well-known expert with regard to the situation of Europe. The term is expressive and pregnant with meaning. In the meanwhile the money centres of Europe are the source of much depressed philosophy and the outlook here is disappointing to those optimists who had anticipated a plethora of the yellow metal, a three per cent. bank rate, and rosy times on the Stock Exchange. The fact is, that rates of interest and discount will probably range high until the end of 1913. It is true that, as I write, peace between the Balkan States and Turkey has just been signed. But this and recent events, have only brought strongly to light the possible complications between the conquering States, the extent of the wreckage that has to be cleared away, the borrowings that will be necessary for that purpose, and the considerable time that must elapse before that part of Europe, hitherto Oriental for all practical purposes, joins the family of western civilisation. There is no sign of loosening purse strings on the part of Continental hoarders, and it must be noted that the standard rate of the Bank of France is still 4 per cent., while 6 per cent. is the bank rate both in Vienna and Berlin. The open market rates in both these last mentioned cities rule high. France's great impending loan may do much to bring forth the immense hoardings in view of the extraordinary patriotism of the French people, and perhaps when once the ball is set rolling, its revolution may gather strength. In the meanwhile, to return to our own household, money subscribed for the Chinese loan readily found its way to the open market, where it is still in a state of flux. As regards other recent loans, underwriting firms are loaded up with scrip, and the result has been a cloud that hangs heavy over Lombard Street and the Stock Exchange.

The splendid weather of the past week has kept away a number of members of the Stock Exchange, who have not seen the point of missing sunshine, far too rare in this country of ours, in order to attend markets which for lethargy and dulness have seldom been equalled, even in recent times. By the way, the policy of the Joint Stock Banks is beginning again to cause comment among the more thoughtful. Some weeks ago I promised to go into this matter on a future occasion and still hope to do so. Just now the dog in the manger policy of sitting on other people's money and showing no readiness to be reasonable in the advance of loans for business purposes is doing much to add to the curtailment of enterprise. The Scottish banks, which used to be more reasonable than their English confreres, have just set their faces resolutely against making advances on partly paid scrip of recent new issues. We must pity the poor underwriters, who have to bear on their shoulders the heavy burden of undigested stock, robbed of that relief for which they, with every reason, looked.

STATE OF THE MARKET.

It is safe to say that throughout the week gilt-edged securities were quite without interest or activity of any kind. Home Rails made some little show of strength during the first two days, but the murmur of strike trouble in the industrial world, especially as regards the ship-building trade, has been too much and relapses, if not very serious, have been general. Traffics too, were not as encouraging as had been the case during recent weeks. It is worth mentioning, by the way, that although the issue by the Great Northern Company to which I referred in my last letter was rather more successful than had been the case with most recent issues of a first class character, still the underwriters were landed with 47 per cent. of the half million deferred stock offered, and 53 per cent. of the three quarters of a million of preferred.

American Rails have suffered from adverse features and "bear" activity in New York. A default on the part of the St. Louis and San Francisco Rail-road form a serious factor, for the Continent, especially Paris, is said to hold a considerable amount of stock; a fact that may cause a very ursine attitude towards Yankee securities on the part of our French neighbours. Behind all the adverse talk that goes on with regard to American Rails we have advancing trade throughout the States and brilliant harvest prospects.

My readers need not be depressed at the enormous sales of Canadian Pacific which have naturally adversely affected the price, which at time of writing stands at about 235½. If sales have been heavy there has been an army of purchasers which has readily absorbed the stock. Purchasers of Canadian Pacifics must buy their stock to be held, and not with a view to any temporary effect that passing incidents may have. The Revenue statement for April was satisfactory though it must be borne in mind that there is sixty million dollars of new stock on which dividends of ten per cent. have to be paid. For last week there was a traffic increase of one hundred and twelve thousand dollars as compared with the same period last year, or six hundred and twenty two thousand dollars as compared with 1911. There is not much to be said regarding other Colonial and Foreign rails. In practically all other sections of the Stock Exchange depression has been the rule.

LORD KITCHENER'S REPORT.

Lord Kitchener's report on the Administration of Egypt for 1912 has created a good impression in the City where the circle directly interested in Egyptain trade and finance grows larger every day. It is interesting to note this distinguished Field-Marshal's comment on the Turkish army in connection with the Balkan war. "Defective Military arrangements," he says, "appear to be responsible for this break down of one of the finest fighting armies that existed in the world." Lord Kitchener points out that Egypt as an agricultural country has no industries of importance, depends on the exports of one staple product, cotton, for her imports of manufactures, of fuel and of a portion of her food stuffs, as well as for the service of her foreign debt. Lord Kitchener goes on to point out that there is little fear that the price of cotton will fall to the level of fifteen years ago, but gives warning as to the seriousness if a heavy decline should take place. Especially in view of the extra liabilities that have been incurred owing to the present prosperity.

The coal supplies of Russia are a matter of important interest throughout the world. I have just received a report of Professor Loupogile made at a recent meeting in St. Petersburg of the Mining, Machinery and Metallurgical Congress. He estimates that the coal field of Donprolla in Poland contains eight hundred and fifty five million tons of coal. The resources of the Moscow Coal Field he puts at about one thousand million tons. In this latter case the quality is so bad that under present conditions it does not pay to work and transport the coal. The contents of the Donentz Coal Field are estimated at sixty to seventy million tons. This is one of the most important fields in all Russia. A thousand million tons are the estimated possession of the Caucasus. Asiatic Russia has far richer fields. For a long time many of these, however, will be inaccessible from the exporting point of view. This drawback applies to the Tcheremkos district. Finally the Professor estimates the coal possessions of Russia and Europe at seventy-five thousand millions of tons and of Russia and Asia at one hundred and seventy five thousand tons.

From many points of view mines on the Rand must be reckoned under a different category to many of those in other parts of the world. I mention this in connection with the debenture issue of some of the leading companies, which are little known to those familiar with the ordinary shares. The past history of the Rand justifies the placing of these debentures on a higher plane than most mining debentures in many instances, holders have the right to convert their debentures into shares the amounts in issue are periodically decreased by annual drawings, and there is the certainty of the amounts of gold "in sight." Here are a few of these debentures, the rate of interest and the present price. The first debentures of Simmer Deep pay 5½ per cent. and the price stands at about 70 per cent. The interest on West Rand Consolidated is 6 per cent. and the market price 92. Knights Deep pays 5½ per cent. and the price stands at per, while Crown Mines can be bought at par and 5 per cent. is the interest. The 5 per cent. debentures of the East Rand Proprietary stand at 94 and the 5½ per cent. of Cinderella Consolidated at 86.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The accounts of the Eastern Telegraph Company and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for the first half of the current year show a curious contrast. The former chronicled a large increase in the current expenditure apart from money laid out on new cables, which is drawn from the reserves. On the other hand the Eastern Extension spent less. Expenses in the latter case declined to the extent of five thousand pounds while receipts rose twenty thousand pounds. At the meeting an explanation was given by the Eastern Company which appeared to have spent forty five thousand pounds more in expenses attending the maintenance of cables, while its co-partner spent nothing on that account. Half of this sum was accounted for by smaller income from charters and other credits. Sir John Wolfe Barry at the Extension Company's meeting said that wireless telegraphy has up to now in no way interfered with their earnings power, but the Board is determined not to stand still and wait developments. Therefore a new cable is being laid to the Far East at the cost of a million, and other improvements adopted calculated to increase facilities and cheapen the cost of services rendered. Cheaper rates are the hope of long distant cable companies.

The diamond trade over here is in a satisfactory condition. There was great expansion in business during the past week, increased activity in sales of cut goods, in the big Continental centres such as Antwerp and Amsterdam having been a feature. Cutters and dealers have found little difficulty in disposing of their goods and have but small stocks in hand. In the Stock Exchange the good tone of the trade has been reflected and consequently diamond shares have not drooped like most other descriptions. Diamond shares are supposed to be a very good purchase just now and selections are being made by those who can afford them with a view to a lock-up for more active times.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY.

A feature of the report of Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, is the remarkable development of the banking department. It is three years ago that the Company started banking and the great possibilities revealed by the large increase in profits rendered the Directors to propose an increase of capital. They prefaced this, however, with a bonus share distribution equal to a dividend of 25 per cent. and a cash bonus of 5 per cent. For sixteen years previously the dividend had been 5 per cent. per annum. In 1910 the dividend was 5 per cent. with an undivided balance of £20,037 in 1911 35 per cent. was paid with an undivided balance of £1,831 and for 1912 there was a distribution of 10 per cent. with an undivided balance of £10,610.

IF LONDON HAD NO CHURCHES.

Presiding over the annual meeting of the South London Church Fund at Church House, Westminster, on May 20, the Bishop of Southwark said his diocese comprised a population of 2,235,352 souls and 312 parishes, with an average of 7,000 people to each parish. Quite apart from the ordinary normal resources in all the parishes throughout the diocese, they stood committed to work which involved an extra charge of £20,000. At present they were pining for more living workers, living agents; they wanted to build more churches and establish more mission districts. He could begin to build five new churches at once, not by any means as a sort of luxury, but as bare necessity, to keep pace with the needs of the times.

The Duke of Devonshire said that if there was anything genuine in their religion it was in a feeling that if they believed at all in the Bible and in the Prayer-book it was the duty of Church people to assist and help forward objects such as the one they were met to support. "Can you imagine," asked his Grace, "for one moment what England would have been like to-day without those churches and all that those churches mean? Is it possible to realise what England, and especially London, would have been without these actual buildings, and all that these buildings stand for? Certainly, it would not have been safe to walk about the streets. All respect, decency, all those things which tend to make modern civilisation what it is would not have been in existence in the sense which we know them to-day. You can imagine what we should have had to pay for our police, for lunatic asylums, criminal asylums, and all the rest of the penal law. Heavy as they are to-day, anyone can realise that the charges would have been increased a hundred-fold if it had not been for the work which the Church has done and is doing to-day." (Cheers.)

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INDIAN DRAMA.

KEY TO ATION'S SENTIMENTS.

Since the visit of King George V. to India there has been quite a rapid growth of Indian dramas in England. It is, of course, needless to dwell upon the importance of the stage as an index to the intellectual and social life of a people, and in view of the naturally growing interest of every cultured European in the India of the past and of the present, Indian drama cannot but appeal to the appreciative instincts of the British public.

Remarkable is the fact that the ancient Hindus who had built up a system of science and philosophy, of logic and language-building, of social and political organisation, had also developed a dramatic literature and organised a stage even at a time while the civilisation of other nations was in its infancy. Centuries before the artistic Greek had come to think of a stage the Hindu had a fairly well-known dramatic art, which culminated in the work of such masters as Kalidasa—very rightly styled the Shakespeare of India.

The relations of the two countries accidentally linked together ought to be rightly understood, and this understanding could not be brought about more certainly than by the introduction of English audiences of Indian dramas portraying the life and culture of a nation which is historically so important and philosophically so sublime. Enthusiastically possessed by the significance of this sentiment, a group of workers, headed by Mr. K. N. Dasgupta, staged "Budha," or the dramatised version of "The Light of Asia," in February 1912 at the Royal Court Theatre, London. Before that attempts had also been made to produce Indian plays in England. Mention could be made of "Sakuntala," or "The Lost Ring," of Kalidasa so early as 1898 at the Botanical Gardens, as an outdoor representation, by Mr. William Poel. The same play was again produced at the Albert Hall Theatre. The production of "Budha," by Mr. William Poel, was a great success. Some enthusiastic Indian ladies, headed by Mrs. P. L. Roy, with the co-operation of the Countess of Minto, organised the tableaux vivant of Kalidasa's "Kumar Sambham," or the "Birth Romance of the War God"; but the wave of Indian drama did not stop there. Some representatives of Indian students produced, at the then Whitney Theatre, Strand, the heroic romance of "Ayesha," a dramatised version of "Durgeshnandini," by Bankim Chandra, fitly called the Sir Walter Scott of Bengal, and writer of the inspired all-India national song "Bandemataram." Then, under the inspiration of Bengal's poet, Mr. Rabindranath Tagore, there was staged at the Albert Hall Theatre in July last a beautiful English adaptation—"The Maharani of Arakhan"—with all the colour of Burmese life. In appreciation of this piece it has been justly said: "Those who look below the surface may find an allegory bearing on the relations of English men and Indians in search for a permanent reconciliation, the evil of hostile sentiments being healed only when the parties meet on the common ground of simple humanity." Mr. K. N. Dasgupta, the organiser of the Indian Art, Dramatic and Friendly Society, the main object of which is "to bring the East and the West into closer touch of amity and mutual understanding," is to be congratulated upon his production of "Ratnavali; or, the Pearl Necklace," at the Cosmopolis Theatre. This Indian drama was written about 1,200 years ago. "It is remarkable as being a link between the old and the new school of Indian drama, and one which will shew that the stately Indian of the past was capable of the intensest comedy in the most sparkling wit."

To bring India before the British public is the desire of all right-thinking people. England is proud of India, the home of "Kohinoor." She would be prouder still if she could understand the spirit of Indian drama; for this is the real key to the sentiments of the nation.—HARENDRA NATH MAITRA in the "Westminster Gazette."

GERMAN PROGRESS IN AVIATION.

Prince Henry of Prussia, in a speech at a banquet at Strassburg, in celebration of the conclusion of the three days' reliability flight named after him, warmly commended the progress made since last year, both in the technical branch and in the art of flight. It was a remarkable fact, he said, that greater progress had been made in the latter than in the former. Aviators had sure control of their machines, and were prepared to take much greater risks than in former years. Accidents were chiefly due to the untrustworthiness of motors. Whoever had seen the young German airmen at work must say to himself that there was something in flying. The officers of the torpedo-craft of the Navy were especially renowned for their dash. The aeroplane was the Army's torpedo-boat; it steeled the character and made many demands on the dash and will power of the fliers.

RUSSIA AND THE FUTURE.

GROWING FRIENDSHIP WITH ENGLAND.

THE TRIPLE ENTENTE.

Mr. G. Valentine Williams in the "Daily Mail" gives us some further vivid impressions of a recent tour he made in Russia, and sets forth, clearly and lucidly, the place Russia is likely to occupy in future European politics.

After referring to the wave of unprecedented prosperity now being enjoyed by Russians, and the confident outlook taken by all classes of the Tsar's subjects, the growing friendship for England, etc., Mr. Valentine Williams writes:—

"Placing the consideration of peace before all others, the Tsar and his advisers have fully justified the confidence shown by Sir Edward Grey and M. Poincaré in practically according to Russia the leadership of the Triple Entente during the Balkan crisis. Throughout the Balkan crisis the Russian Government has shown the utmost consideration for its partners in the Triple Entente. Despite considerable pressure at home it has resolutely refused to embark on a policy of adventure in the Near East or in any way put an undue strain on the perfect loyalty of the British and French Governments.

"The Balkan crisis has shown that Russia has definitely thrown in her lot with the Western Powers.

LIKING FOR ENGLISH LIFE.

"The Anglo-Russian *rapprochement* found the ground prepared in Russia by a natural liking for English qualities and English life. Englishmen are generally liked in Russia. English business men whose affairs have brought them into contact with that usually obstructive individual the Russian bureaucrat have told me how more than once rules and regulations have been relaxed in their favour as Britishers. The Russians are more conversant with contemporaneous English literature than any other Continental nation. The absence of an Anglo-Russian copyright convention enables the works of all our popular modern authors—Rudyard Kipling, Conan Doyle, and many others less well known—to be placed on the bookstalls throughout Russia in cheap Russian translations which have immense circulations.

INCREASING WEALTH.

"It augurs well for the future of Anglo-Russian relations that English capitalists are becoming increasingly alive to the vast possibilities of Russia. M. Kokovtsoff, the Russian Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, at a special audience he was good enough to grant me, alluded with satisfaction to the fact that every year more English capital is being invested in Russian enterprises, notably oil, timber, and cotton. Only money is now required to exploit the vast and inexhaustible resources of this colossal Empire—money and a period of peace at home and abroad. . . .

"The growing cordiality of Anglo-Russian sentiments must naturally contrast itself with Russia's relations with the other Powers. The French alliance is the bed-rock of Russia's foreign policy as it was the basis of the Anglo-Russian *rapprochement*. Germany's position in Russia is very strong. . . .

GERMAN AGAINST SLAV.

"But now events have forced Germany to inscribe the device "German Against Slav" on her banner, and it is difficult to see how in the issue the German Government can avoid identifying itself with the anti-Slav policy of Vienna. The vast majority of public opinion is not favourably disposed to Germany, either because the past has shown that German friendship is "too platonic," as Schuvaloff said to Bismarck, or because Germany is bracketed with the cordially detested Austria-Hungary. When the stress of the Balkan crisis has passed the antithesis between German and Slav will remain, and, unless all signs mislead, will dominate the situation for years to come."

JAP-AMERICAN DISPUTE.

EFFECT ON MARINE INSURANCE.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wrote on May 22:—A large amount of business has, I understand, already been done at Lloyd's in connection with the dispute between Japan and the United States. The risk of war during the next three months has been covered at six guineas per cent. That the outlook is not, however, regarded very seriously is shown by the fact that property at different points along the Pacific coast of North America can be insured against the risk of bombardment at the low premium of five shillings per cent for a year, though a much higher rate is asked on property in the Philippines and Hawaii. So far as the movements of ships are concerned, a good deal of interest attaches to the chartering of twelves steamers, most of them Scotish-owned, by the United States Government. The agreement provides for a voyage from the north of Capo Hatteras to the North Pacific on a time basis, and in this connection I am told that the cargoes will consist chiefly of coal and power. It is conjectured that the American authorities are taking precautionary measures in view of possible developments, and are anxious to strengthen their stocks of war materials.

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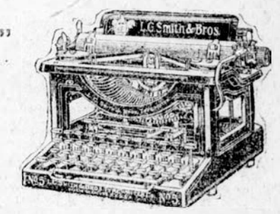

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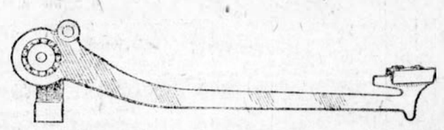

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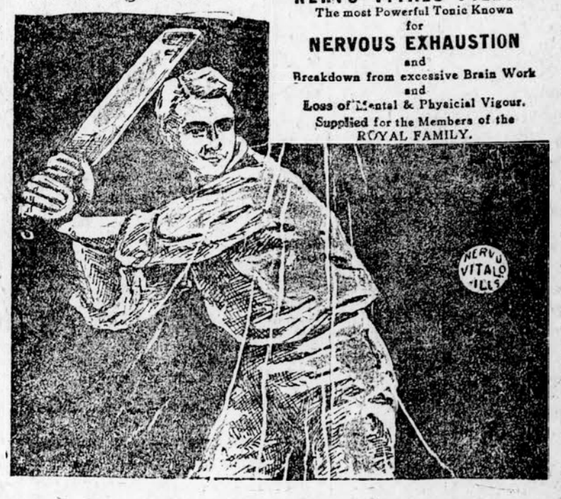

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CRICKET AT HOME.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 30.

The glorious weather we have been having has resulted in hard wickets and consequeatly in an era of high scoring. Soon will be heard the wail of the bowler in the land but as long as there is frequent and hard hitting, the cricket loving public will not complain.

The most remarkable feature of the season so far is the amazing success of Derbyshire, one of the counties, which, it was suggested, ought to be deposed from the first-class. A new spirit, synchronising with the leadership of Captain R. R. Baggallay, has entered the team. They started off with an easy win over Essex at Leyton and followed this up with an equally convincing one over Hampshire at Southampton. On Saturday they made the whole cricket world marvel by a seven wickets victory over their territorial rivals, Warwickshire, at Derby. Warwickshire scored 254 in their first innings, towards which Baker contributed 90 and Charlesworth 43. Derbyshire could only reply with 186, Cadman and Warren being top scorers with 33 and 30, not out, respectively. Warwickshire's second effort only realised 186, Charlesworth, with 56 and Parsons (39) and Jeeves (36) heading the list. Derbyshire were left with 261 runs to win and thanks to a glorious innings of 103 not out by the amateur L. Oliver, strongly assisted by J. Chapman (69 not out) they easily accomplished the task.

After looking to have all the worse of the match, Hampshire recovered finely against the M. C. C. at Lords and won by 208 runs. They scored 180 in their first innings to which the M.C.C. replied with 226. Thanks to a good 90 by their captain, E. M. Sprott, 66 by Newman, 67 by the wicket-keeper, Stone, and 41 by a new professional Evans, Hampshire aggregated 382 at their second effort. In their last innings the M.C.C. collapsed badly and could only make 128. The M.C.C. had only a weak team out and the result does not by any means make out Hampshire to be a great side.

Kent easily defeated the unfortunate Leicestershire by nine wicket at Leicester and their victory was largely due to the fine bowling of Arthur Fielder. Fielder was dropped from the Kent side last year, as he proved totally ineffective, and his remarkable revival must be extremely gratifying to all lovers of Kent. In the match he took 13 wickets at a cost of just over 9 runs apiece, which is a splendid performance for a fast bowler in his 35th year. Another veteran, Fred Huish, the Kent wicket-keeper distinguished himself by accounting for eight batsmen, four in each innings. Leicestershire could only make 132 in response to Kent's 318, of which Humphreys scored 77, Woolley 71, Hardinge 56 and the captain, E. W. Dillon, 49. Following on, Leicester did not do very much better with 195 and Kent lost one wicket in obtaining the 11 runs necesary for victory.

Sussex made a plucky effort to get the 255 runs required for victory against Nottingham at Trent Bridge and only failed by 35 runs. Notts scored 257 in their first innings, Alletson recalling his remarkable feats of 1911 by hitting up 69 in less than an hour and Payton playing well for 50. Sussex replied with 214, Vine being top-scorer with 46. Thanks to the good bowling of Albert Relf, Sussex got rid of Notts the second time for 211. Albert Relf (40) P. G. H. Fender (52) and Jupp (not out 61) strove gallantly but just failed.

Northampton, another of the counties which it was suggested should be deposed, scored off their critics by a four wicket win over the powerful Lancashire side. Makepeace, the Everton footballer, was the chief scorer in a Lancashire first innings total of 239 and Northampton kept well up with their opponents with a score of 229, John Seymour, a brother of the famous James Seymour of Kent, playing well for 72. Wells, East and S. G. Smith proved too much for Lancashire at their second attempt and they were all out for 162. Northampton were left with 173 to get to win and thanks to a great innings by W. H. Denton (87 not out) ably assisted by S. G. Smith (27) and his twin brother, J. S. Denton (27 not out) Northampton effectively answered their critics, of whom Lancashire was the bitterest.

In spite of two bright innings of 59 and 68 by Gilbert Jessop, the M. C. C. were no match for Oxford University at Oxford, and were defeated by an innings and 41 runs. Oxford totalled 445, towards which A. C. Wilkinson subscribed 129, F. H. Knott the international Rugby footballer who was captaining the side in the absence of I. P. F. Campbell, 70, G. R. R. Colman 92 and A. L. Hosie, the 'Scorer blue' 69. The M.C.C. made 249 in their first innings and 155 in their second. The wickets were fairly equally divided by the Oxonians.

After a bad start against Lancashire, the champions, Yorkshire, are now going strong again. Their third victims of the season were Worcestershire at Worcester, and Yorkshire won by 6 wickets. Worcestershire made 201 in their first innings and Yorkshire answered with 294, little David Denton playing sparkling cricket for 92 and being well-backed up by Hurst (53) and Kilner (41). Only H. K. Foster could cope with the Yorkshire attack when Worcestershire went in for the second time. In spite of a fine 86, Worcestershire were all out for 178, leaving Yorkshire with only 86 to get for victory. This they obtained for the loss of 4 wickets, Haigh hitting hard for 31 of them. Booth is proving a valuable man to Yorkshire. In this game he took, in all, 8 wickets for 122.

With a view to a bid for better gates, Surrey started their game against Essex at the Oval, on Saturday, and the attendance fully justified the experiment. The feature of the home side's first innings of 333, was a splendid innings of 93 by Strudwick. This is the little Surrey wicket-keeper's record score in first-class cricket and highly delighted the Oval crowd where Strudwick is immensely popular. Harrison played a sound if not thrilling innings of 75 not out. In reply, Essex could only total 200, the professional, Russell with 52 and C. McGahey, with 56 being the top-scorers, Hitch taking 6 wickets for 80 and Smith 4 for 59. In their second venture, Surrey more or less collapsed, and were all out for 126, Douglas, Buckenham, Tremlin and Mead, dividing the wickets. Essex, though McGahey batted well for 43, failed to get the 260 necessary for victory by 74. Hitch again bowled well, this time taking 5 for 68. The Essex captain and famous boxer, J. W. H. T. Douglas, appears to be unable get going, his contributions being 12 and 0.

The county of the Graces has achieved its first victory of the season, this beng over Notts at Gloucester on Wednesday by nine wickets. The three men mainly responsible for this gratifying performance were the professional bowlers, Parker and Dennett and J. W. W. Nason, the Cambridge "blue" who has played for Sussex. Parker and Dunnett skittled out Notts for 88 in the first innings, Parker getting 3 for 19 and Dennett 6 for 40. Gloucestershire made 314 and of these Nason contributed 139, which took him three hours and a quarter. This is his highest score in first-class cricket. Dipper contributed a useful if slow, 51. Notts did a bit better at their second try. J. Gunn made 53 and some plucky batting by the tail resulted in Gloucestershire being set 16 to win which they accomplished for the loss of Langdon. Parker, in the Notts second innings, took 4 for 85 and Dennett 6 for 105.

As we fully expected, Kent, at Catford, proved far too strong for Somerset and won by 354 runs. To dispose of no powerful a batting side as Kent for 233, was quite a good performance on the part of the Somerset bowlers, J. White, the newly-discovered young amateur, bowling splendidly and taking 7 wickets for 83 on a perfect pitch. The Somerset batting proved terribly weak however and they could not gather more than 146, Fielder bowling well. The strength of the Kent batting was demonstrated when they went in a second time and were enabled to declare at 389 for 5 wickets. Jas. Seymour and Hardinge scored 118 and 105 respectively and Humphreys 70 and Frank Woolley 60. Faced with the colossal task of having to get 477 to win, Somerset made a sorry show and were all out for 122, Woolley taking five wickets for 21.

Hampshire cannot do themselves justice and lost yet again, this time to Warwickshire at Southampton, by 64 runs, in spite of a magnificent effort by Phillip Mead, who scored an almost perfect 170, when Hants entered on the task of getting 331, in their last innings, to win. Warwickshire had made 260 in their first innings, to which Quaife subscribed 76 and Frank Foster 66. Hampshire's prospects looked rosy when they led their opponents on the first innings by 59, Stone (45), Bowell (53) being the chief contributors towards a total of 319. Foster again played finely in Warwickshire's second effort and scored a brilliant 111. He was ably assisted by Smith (57) Charlesworth (59) and Baker (54) and the innings realised 389. The amount of support Mead received is shown by the fact that in Hampshire's second innings, only two other men scored double figures, Stone (19) and the Rev. W. V. Jephson (22).

The unfortunate Leicestershire again went through the hoop, when Lancashire, at Old Trafford, defeated them by 292 runs. A well-played 102 by Makepeace was the chief contribution to Lancashire's first essay of 202, but Leicester could only reply with 111, Huddleston taking 7 for 36. By consisting batting—ten men making double figures with Ernest Tyldesley top-scorer with 90, Lancashire totalled 334 in their second innings, leaving Leicestershire with 426 to get to win. Huddleston again proved devastating and Leicestershire could only make 133.

Yorkshire scored their fourth success and an easy success at that by defeating Sussex at Sheffield by eight wickets. Sussex could only score 135 against the good bowling of Hirst and Booth and Yorkshire easily topped this with 317 of which B. B. Wilson made 77, Rhodes 54 Haigh 56. Sussex did a little better the second time, the young amateur P. G. H. Fender hitting finely for 76, and the total reached 233, Yorkshire being left with 52 to get to win. These were obtained for the loss of Wilson and Denton. Now that Yorkshire are well into their stride, they will take a lot of stopping.

In spite of a fine century by the Captain, the Hon. H. G. H. Mulholland in their second innings, Cambridge University, with a weakness side, owing to examinations, proved no match for Northamptonshire at Cambridge and were easily beaten by 10 wickets. It cannot be said that the University batting altogether broke down as they made totals of 227 and 249. The chief scorer in the first innings was last year's captain, E. L. Kidd, who played well for 95. Mulholland received very little support in the second innings, but played grand cricket, his 122 including 2 sixes and thirteen fours. Northampton batted with splendid consistency, ten of them reaching double figures in a score of 343, the West African, S. G. Smith giving further evidence of the great form he is in, by making a good 71 while C. N. Woolley, brother of the Kent cricketer, played well for 69. Northampton were left with 134 to win and J. S. Denton and S. G. Smith made so light of the task that they knocked off the runs without loss, Denton making 71 not out and Smith 61 not out. This game would make the Cambridge bowling very weak.

On Thursday, at Northampton, the home county showed that they can tackle worthier oppnents than Cambridge by knocking up 298 in their first innings against Kent and again S. G. Smith showed what an asset he is to this county by making 133. He was ably assisted by East (43) J. S. Denton (39) and Walden, the wonderful little footballer (38).

Cambridge University are putting up a good fight against Yorkshire at Cambridge for, in spite of a sound 102 by Rhodes, the champions could not make more than 266 against the University, for whom J. White, the Wellingborough freshman, bowled well and took 5 for 75 with his fast right-handers. At the close of play on Thursday evening, Cambridge had made 65 without loss, Cumberledge, the Rugby "blue" being 19 and G. b. Davies, the Rossall freshman, 44.

The feature of Warwickshire's first innings against Surrey at the Oval on Thursday was a sterling 124 by the little veteran, Willie Quaife who was eventually run out. Quaife's methods are not usually exhilarating, but, for him, he was quite brisk. At the drawing of stumps, Warwick had made 325 for the loss of 5 wickets, so that Surrey have none too easy a task before them.

Sussex had to fight hard for runs all day against Gloucester at Gloucester on Thursday and, at the drawing of stumps, had made 259 while the Western county had made 42 for the loss of their captain Sewell. Albert Relf (68) and the veteran Killick (52) were the only two Sussex men who could do much with the Gloucestershire bowling.

FRIDAY, 5 p.m.

The state of the cricket scores this evening was Cambridge 260 for 8 (Kidd not out 66); Lancashire 117 for 4 (Hornby not out 85); Kent 208 for 2 (Seymour not out 90); Essex 120 for 5; Gloucester 218 for 7 (Langden not out 29); Surrey 210 for 6 (Hobbs 88).

FOOTBALL.

HORNETS 1: B. A. C. 0.

In a well-contested and rather strenuous game on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday evening, the Hornets just managed to get the better of the B. A. C. Both sides had out their regular team, in view of the approaching League. The ground was still sticky in places and accounted for many opportunities being allowed to go a-begging.

The game opened in a very scraggy manner, there being little attempt at passing—the "kick-and-rush" method being adopted. Both goals were invalid in turn, but the safe tackling of the James brothers prevented any shooting by the B. A. C. The latter were just settling down and an excellent bout of passing by their forwards ended in A. Rockley netting the ball, but after the whistle had been blown for off-side. The game now assumed a more interesting aspect, "Padre" Bradbury and McConell putting in very useful work, feeding their forwards well. The Hornets forced a corner. The kick being well-placed by Downes, but Ashton headed over. Shortly after another corner was obtained and was placed in the mouth of the goal but was cleared by the B. A. C. custodian in good style. Midfield play followed when half-time was called.

On the resumption of the game, the B. A. C. were seen to better advantage, Navin being called upon to clear twice. A run down by Rodrigues resulted in his essaying a long shot which was mishandled by the B. A. C. goal-keeper and thus gave the Hornets their only goal and incidentally the winning goal. Uninteresting up-and-down play followed and there was no addition to the score when the whistle was blown for full time.

HORNETS:—Navin, goal; W. James and H. James, backs; Finnigan, McConnell, Bradbury, halves; Downes, Windsor, Ashton, McDermott, Rodrigues, forwards.

B. A. C.:—A. N. Other, goal; C. Templeton, Belton, backs; Schultz, H. Templeton, Knight; halves; A. N. Other, Crawaley, A. Rockley, S. Rockley, T. Brewin, forwards.

POLO CUP.

SECOND MATCH.

AMERICA WINS THE RUBBER.

DING-DONG STRUGGLE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, June 14.

It is confirmed that Freake will replace Edwards in the second polo match.

It is considered that the change will strengthen the team as Edwards has been off his form during the past week. The betting is now even. A record crowd is expected.

NEW YORK, June 14.

In the second international polo match America defeated England by 4½ goals to 4¼. America thus wins the rubber.

PLAY DESCRIBED.

LONDON, June 15.

Freake replaced Edwards in the English team and Stoddard took the place of "Monte" Waterbury with the Americans. The combination shown by both teams was excellent.

At opening, the ball was carried up and down the field, the Americans being obliged to save twice. Eventually, Cheape scored for England after four minutes 25 seconds.

The Americans showed a distinct improvement in the second period, but missed a shot at goal and were penalised for a foul.

They displayed fine combination in the third period which resulted in Stoddard scoring.

The Americans also scored in the fourth period, making two goals in quick succession.

Cheape scored for England in the fifth period after exciting play and then a third.

The sixth period was most exciting. After misses Cheape and Freake scored. Desperate afforts were then made by both teams. Play was transferred to the English end when Waterbury and Stoddard scored. Milburn fell but was not hurt. Ritson scored for England but the point was not allowed on account of a foul. Even play followed.

The last period saw a great struggle. Several shots at goal were missed by both sides. Freake was hurt early in the game and was attended by a doctor, but he resumed apparently none the worse.

FURTHER DETAILS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 15.

The following is a more detailed account of the international polo match:—

FIRST PERIOD.

The weather was extremely hot and the sky was cloudless when the play started. The attendance numbered 83,000 which is the largest ever seen at a polo match in America.

From the opening scrimmage Freake took the ball down the field, but it was quickly returned into the English territory, where it remained, however, but a few seconds. The Englishmen finally pressed towards the American goal and after some interchanges the Americans were put on the defensive. Milburn just saved one effort and Freake only just missed. Once again the ball was brought towards the American line, and Cheape scored.

SECOND PERIOD.

Milburn, in the second period, carried the ball to the centre and passed to Waterbury, but the latter missed. Lockett, with a fine back-hander, prevented a certain goal.

The next incident of note was the foul against Whitney. Cheape took the ball to midfield with two strokes, but he then struck wide. The most striking feature of the play hitherto had been the superiority of English ponies. Ritson's all-round hitting was loudly cheered.

THIRD PERIOD.

At the beginning of the third period Milburn saved a goal after an English rush. Fine combination between the Americans got the ball to the centre. Whitney did not seem to be playing in his usual form, but his companions fought hard. Milburn missed twice, but shortly afterwards Stoddard scored the first American goal.

FOURTH PERIOD.

At the beginning of the fourth period Ritson and Lockett missed their shots at a critical moment. Returning to the other end Stoddard scored the second goal of the Americans with a fine drive. This goal was immediately followed by another. Whitney played for a few moments with a broken stick, not stopping to change until the fourth period ended with the ball in the English territory.

FIFTH PERIOD.

In the fifth period the Englishmen drove the ball to the American side. The Americans for a time played a defensive game, but cleared after a couple of minutes' exciting play. Cheape then scored the second goal for England. This was followed by a ding-dong struggle, a rush down the field by the Englishmen ending with Cheape scoring the third goal a minute later. The same player shortly afterwards missed a goal by less than a yard.

SIXTH PERIOD.

The Americans went away with a rush at the beginning of the sixth period and Waterbury had bad luck with a fifty-yard drive, the ball passing a foot outside the post. Cheape and Lockett now had chances but missed Later, however, Cheape scored after some desperate play. Freake immediately followed with another goal. A little later, Whitney made a fine back-hand drive towards the English goal, and Waterbury, following up, rode through and scored. Stoddard scored another just before the bell.

SEVENTH PERIOD.

In the seventh period Milburn fell during a melee but was not hurt. Ritson scored for England, but the point was disallowed as a foul had been given against Lockett for crossing Waterbury. Ritson saved an English goal and returned the ball into the American territory. Milburn saved there with a back-hander. Later, Waterbury missed by inches. Then play was now of a most spectacular description, and the crowd was delighted with long races for the ball which were often over half the length of the field.

EIGHTH PERIOD.

The ponies showed signs of fatigue hereabouts. Fresh ponies were used in the eighth period which was opened by a long drive by Lockett from the back line. Whitney recovered the ball and tried a back-hand shot, but missed. Freake and Ritson carried the ball up the field but Milburn dashed in and carried it off. Ritson later just managed to save, and then Stoddard with a long back-hander just missed. A fine run by Waterbury carried the ball to midfield, but he failed with his shot by two feet. Lockett blocked another shot. Freake with an open field missed a chance. Then Ritson made a grea effort, finishing with a wonderful shot along the boards but he just failed.

DESPERATE PLAY.

Both the teams played desperately as the end approached, but failed to add any score.

The scores in the various periods were:—

England 1, America 0, England 1, America minus ½; 1 to ½; 1 to 2½, 2½ to 2½, 4½ to 4½, 4½ to 4½, the last period, ditto.

ROYAL HUNT CUP.

LATEST BETTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

The betting on the Royal Hunt Cup is 9 to 1 against Maiden Erlegh, 10 to 1 against Adam Bede, 100 to 6 against Tuxedo and Sleipner, 20 to 1 against Matelot, Cigar, Khedive III. and Cuthbert, 40 to 1 against John Amendall and Sir Martin.

20 to 1 against Jarnac II., and 100 to 3 against Bonbon Rose.

COUNTY CRICKET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 14.

Hampshire beat Derbyshire, at Derby, by nine wickets.

Leicestershire beat Worcestershire, at Coalville, by eight wickets.

Surrey beat Scotland, at the Oval, by seven wickets.

Yorkshire beat Essex, at Leyton, by seven wickets.

Glouster beat Northants, at Northampton, by 21 runs.

The match between Lancashire and Middlesex, at Lord's, was drawn, Lancashire winning on the first innings.

The match between Warwickshire and Sussex, at Coventry, was drawn, Warwickshire winning on the first innings.

HOUSE COLLAPSE IN BOMBAY

HINDU LABOURER KILLED.

The walls of a bath room attached by a landing on the second floor of a building under construction situated on Portuguese Road, at Mahim, collapsed yesterday morning, with the result that a Hindu labourer, named Baloo Sudoo, aged about 25, who with others was working at the time on the second floor, fell with the debris and was buried. The body was subsequently recovered, when life was found to be extinct. The building belonged to Khundarao Vithoba Kaiker.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

SEASON OPENS.

ELCHIDANA'S CENTURY.

The cricket season in Bombay opened on Saturday last, when more than a dozen matches were played. The Parsi Gymkhana fixture with the St. Xaviers' College did not come off owing to the wet state of the Gymkhana pitch. The Bombay Gymkhana however had an inter-club match with a view to find out the form of their players, esepcially the new-comers. It was not exactly a "A" vs. "B" team match, because many of the players who have been playing for the "A" team for the last several years were included in the "B" team while many of the usually "B" team men were given a place in the "A" team. When stumps were drawn for the day, the "A" team had much the better of the game, thanks mainly to the fine efforts of T. H. Watts and S. N. Powell.

The outstanding feature of Saturday's cricket wase the splendid innings of J. Elchidana, who, playing for the Elphinstone Cricket Club knocked up a century in fine style against the Fort and Proprietory High School "Old Boys."

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A TEAM v. B. TEAM.

The opening match of the Bombay Gymkhana was played on Saturday, the "A" team meeting the "B" team. The "A" team, having the first use of wickets, knocked up 202, to which Watts, Powell and F. F. Stileman contributed 51, 45 and 38, respectively. Watts played an exhilarating game, putting a lot of strength into his drives and sending the ball twice clean over the boundary. He also hit eight 4's and retired after he had made 51. Powell, who unfortunately was out of form last year showed himself to be in fine trim on Saturday last played fine cricket, and retired after contributing 45 to his side's total. F. F. Stileman, another Presidency player, made 38, which included no less than seven fours. The "B" team replied with a total of 153, E. J. Bunbury (37) and F. H. P. Hearson (28) being the principal contributors to the "B" team total. F. J. Clarke and G. C. Phillips proved the most successful bowlers of the day, the former capturing five wickets for 37 runs and the latter an equal number for 38.

With the single exception of Bunbury, none of the newcomers came off well either with the bat or the ball, and though the Gymkhana has sufficient material to present a fairly strong batting side against their opponents this year, it is feared that once again they will be handicapped by the absence of J. S. Milne and W. S. Halliley who in the past had led the Gymkhana attack.

"A" TEAM.

S. N. Powell, retired	45
T. H. Watts, retired	51
F. F. Stileman, b Phillips	38
P. M. D. Sanderson, c Jackson, b Phillips	0
D. G. Hurlbutt, St. Jackson, b Baker	0
E. E. Cooms, run out	11
C. M. Rennick, not out	16
E. R. Fischer, c Remington, b Phillips	5
F. J. Clarke, b Phillips	0
W. H. Cole, b Remington	2
F. L. Sprott, b Phillips	11
C. D. Baker, c Rennick, b Clarke	17
Extra	18
Total	202

"B" TEAM.

L. G. Colbeck, c Sprott, b Rennick	4
C. Bones Lyon, c Sanderson, b Coombs	5
C. D. Baker, c Rennick, b Clarke	17
E. J. Bunbury, St. Sanderson, b Beadel	37
G. C. Phillips, c Clarke, b Coombs	5
C. G. Stileman, c Coombs, b Clarke	5
F. H. P. Hearson, c Clarke, b Beadel	28
F. G. Kennedy, b Clarke	0
A. D. M. Clarke, b Coombs	3
J. E. Jackson, c Sanderson, b Powell	17
L. B. Heemsterk, c Powell, b Clarke	5
G. H. L. Remington, c Sanderson, b Clarke	0
F. W. Sprott, not out	18
Extra	9
Total	153

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

"A" TEAM.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
C. G. Stileman	10	40	1	0
Remington	8	37	0	2
Phillips	11	38	2	5
Bunbury	3	31	0	0
Colbeck	3	18	0	0
Baker	5	20	0	1

"B" TEAM.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Coombs	13	61	0	6
Rennick	4	16	0	1
Clarke	12	37	0	5
Beadel	4	28	0	2
Powell	1	2	0	1

R. I. M. v. PAREL GYMKHANA.

The Officers of the R.I.M. played the Parel Gymkhana on the latter's ground on Saturday when the R. I. M. won by 164 runs. Maundrell and Smith were mainly responsible for a good total and indulged in some really good hitting, Smith was also successful in bowling, but not as deadly as Collins, who took up wickets for 30 runs.

The following are the scores:—

R. I. M. OFFICERS.

Maundrell, c Veevers b Curtis	92
Briard, b Alcock	0
Sharvell, c Murray, b Alcock	6
Hayward, bld Alcock	26
Collins, l-b-w b Alcock	0
Osborne Senell, b Curtis	53
Metcalfe, b Curtis	1
Greenlees, b Curtis	7
Bonny, not out	15
Wale, c and b Alcock	5
McDonald, not put	6
Extras	21
Total	232

PAREL GYMKHANA.

Murray, c Maundrell b Smith	0
Demcott, c Hayward b Smith	17
Alcock, c McDonald b Collins	7
Curtiss, b Smith	6
Lillywhite, b Smith	2
Harrison, b Collins	6
Tuffield, b Collins	2
S. C. Pattison, c Smith, b Collins	0
Veevers, not out	11
J. Pattison, b Collins	11
Algar, c Smith, b Collins	0
Extras	12
Total	68

SECOND INNINGS.

Harrison, c Smith, b Bonny	6
Alcock, not out	15
Lillywhite, not out	2
Extras	6
Total	29

B. I. TRUST CRICKET CLUB vs. GRINDLAY GROOM.

This match was played on the Marine Lines Maidan ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the B. I. Trust C. C. by 34 runs. Scores:—

B. I. TRUST C. CLUB.

S. D. Prabhavalker, b Khambata	8
A Shroff, b Mistry	0
C. H. Rana, c Writer, b Mistry	0
I. T. Burge, b Mistry	3
M. Byramji, c Grant b Khambata	0
E. B. Bharucha, b Unwalla	21
B. B. Desai, b Mistry	5
W. M. Humphrey, b Khumbata	5
R. Sorabji, c Patel b Mistry	5
F. G. B. Hawkins, run out	4
M. H. Rane, c Limji, b Unwalla	2
Extras	8
Total	61

GRINDLAY GROOM C. CLUB.

B. Mistry, b Desai	1
Unwalla, c Bharucha, b Desai	4
Writer, S. B. W. B. Desai	0
Grant, c Sorabji, b Chandarah	11
Croft, b Desai	2
Driver, b Desai	1
Khambata, l-b-w Desai	1
Dunji, c and b Desai	1
Shapurji, b Chandarana	0
Patel, not out	1
Daju, b Chandarana	1
Extras	4
Total	27

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TRIAL.

Despite the fact that there were fifteen aside, a decision was arrived at between Kennedy's and Sanderson's sides yesterday. There was again some free hitting but low scoring for Kennedy's side Sprott gave a bright display and bowled very successfully till he tired. McLaren and Colbeck played patiently and well. The others started poorly till Sandford and Elliott got together, the score going up very fast. Clarke and Sanderson kept up the pace with boundary hits for the most part, the former scoring a six and four fours, the latter retiring to give the rest a chance. Both Sandford and Haemskirk kept wicket very well, especially the latter.

Full scores are:—

SANDERSON'S SIDE.

Bowes Lyon, c Colbeck b Sprott	13
Spink, c Begbie, b Sprott	0
McCormack, b Sprott	5
Singleton, c Leefe, b McLaren	11
Nicholson, c Remington, b McLaren.	11
Sandford, c Remington, b Begbie	22
Elliott, c Sprott, b Duggan	34
Clarke, b Duggan	23
Sanderson, retired	38
Fischer, b Duggan	2
Cass, not out	16
Rose, c Haemskirk, b Kilby	6
Rennick, not out	1
Johnson and Jones did not bat.	
Byes	6
Leg Byes	2
Total 11 wkts.	190

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Sprott	8	31	1	3
Remington	6	19		
Johnstone	3	9		
McLaren	2	10	1	2
Begbie	4	23		1
Whyte	1	1		
Colbeck	6	40		
Leefe	2	26		
Duggan	5	18	3	
Kilby	4	11		1

KENNEDY'S SIDE.

McLaren, b Rennick	27
F. W. Sprott, c Spink b Rose	21
Begbie, c Elliott, b Rose	8
Colbeck, c Johnstone, b Elliott	30
Kilby, c and b Singleton	1
Hurlbatt, b Rennick	2
Duggan, b Elliott	3
Leefe, b Elliott	0
Remington, b Elliott	0
Johnstone, c McCormack, b Elliott	5
Haemskirk, b McCormack	12
Whyte, b Sanderson	3
Burge, b McCormack	4
Kennedy, c Mare b Sanderson	4
Malone, not out	0
Wides	1
Total	121

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Rose	7	33		2
Cass	4	23		
Singleton	7	13	1	1
Rennick	6	13		2
Elliott	6	10	1	5
Nicholson	5	10	1	
McCormack	3.1	6		2
Sanderson	3	12		2

A BOMBAY "SUTTEE."

HINDU WOMAN'S TRAGIC SELF-IMMOLATION.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Luxmibai, aged about 22. The evidence showed that the deceased lived with her husband at 19th Lane, Kamatipura. On Saturday morning her husband who was on the point of death called the deceased, but she was not to be found. Her brother-in-law searched for her, and a servant told him that she was in the bathroom. The brother-in-law went to the bath-room, when he found the door chained from within. He called her but getting no reply, he forced open the door, when he found the deceased lying on the floor in the bath-room, with her clothes on fire. The deceased was wearing a 'sari' at the time, over which he poured water and subsequently pulled it off. The "sari" smelt of Kerosine oil. She had burnt herself by pouring Kerosine oil over her clothes and setting fire to them. She was burnt all over the body, the burns extending from the scalp right down to her feet, both in front and behind. She was removed to hospital, in an unconscious condition. She never regained consciousness and died a few hours later. Her husband died during the course of the day. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by her having committed suicide by burning herself.

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

TODMAN.—On the 11th June, at London, to Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Todman, a son.

BRAID.—On May 23rd, the wife of Major A. R. Braid, late Royal Artillery, 52, Pembridge Villas, London, W., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JONES—RODGERS.—May 31st, at S. Andrews Church, Colombo, by the Rev. D. C. McMichael, Thomas William, only son of Thomas Henry Jones of Surrey Hills, Melbourne, Australia, to Marion Rosaline Rodgers, (nee Anderson), second daughter of Mrs. Hanccrson, of Wellington, New Zealand.

DEATH.

HOLLYWAY.—At Mozuffarpore, Tirhoot on May 29th, Harry F. Hollway, aged 57.

BATTISCOMBE.—April 23rd, at Ashburton, Devon, of peritonitis, Major W. W. Battiscombe, eldest son of A. Battiscombe, Esq., Hinton Court, Hereford, aged 53.

MILLER.—On the 14th June, C. P. Miller, Assistant Manager, Remington Typewriter Company, Ld., Bombay, at Linden House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40.

Mails, consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per steamer Empress Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. instead of on the 14th as previously notified.

WEDNESDAY, June 18.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation, 4 30.

Treacher and Company, Annual General Meeting, 5.

THURSDAY, June 19.

Zarthoshtno Diso, Bank Holiday.

FRIDAY, June 20.

"Children's Day" Throughout India as a thanksgiving for the Viceroy's recovery after the bomb outrage at Delhi.

Royal Opera House, Dancing Festival, two performances, 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Daily.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
June 16, 1913.

"BEATEN BY MARCONI."

The controversy over the Ministers' deal in Marconi shares is, happily, ended. We suppose even "rumorious invention" cannot discover any fresh pretence for keeping the Parliamentary Committee's enquiry going. The whole matter has been turned inside out and upside down. It has been like extracting teeth, and the process has been both painful and prolonged. That this has been so is entirely the fault of the leading actors, the two Ministers, Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs, and the ex-Minister, Lord Murray. Originally, public attention was confined in the main to the supposed stupidity of the Post Office in permitting itself to be hustled by shrewd financiers into concluding a contract with the wireless Company, in which all the advantages of the bargain lay with the financiers. What lent colour to the suspicions then current was the position of Mr. Godfrey Isaacs in relation to the Company on the one hand, and to the Attorney-General on the other. A further element tending to cause suspicion was the gamble in Marconis following upon the pourparlers prior to the conclusion of the contract. The situation rapidly grew worse as the time for the discussion of the terms of the contract in Parliament approached. This was the period at which, as Mr. Lloyd George said, rumours passed "from one foul lip to another." The rumours were vague and unsubstantial, but they pointed to the existence of a corrupt conspiracy to run up the Marconi shares on the part of certain Ministers and their friends who had themselves been gambling in the shares. When the contract came on for discussion, on its merits, it was impossible altogether to eliminate the rumours, and both Sir Rufus Issacs and Mr. Lloyd George came forward with the most indignant denials of the gossip that was current. The Ministerial assurances seemed satisfactory, and indeed conclusive. But in view of the forcible challenge offered by Sir Henry Norman and others to the advocates of the Marconi system to prove its superiority to other competing systems, as also the persistence of the "rumours" affecting the honour of the Ministers, the Government felt compelled to appoint committees to enquire into the merits of the various wireless systems, the advantages, or the reverse, of the contracts, and the truth of the rumours about the conduct of the Ministers.

At this stage, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General prosecuted the Paris paper, "Le Matin," for libel, and in the course of the proceedings Sir Rufus Issacs for the first time since the commencement of the controversy divulged the extraordinary fact that he, Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Murray bought and sold a certain number of shares in the American Marconi Company, which company, the Attorney-General contended, had nothing to do with the English Marconi Company. Subsequently, Sir Rufus made a full disclosure of the circumstances attending his deal in shares before the Parliamentary Committee. The effect produced on the public mind by these disclosures was painful in the extreme. People asked why the Ministers concerned did not take the earliest possible opportunity of meeting their calumniators face to face and disclosing all they knew and did. The revelation Sir Rufus made at the "Matin" trial ought to have been made in Parliament. It was hardly relevant to the plaintiff's case in court; it would have been perfectly relevant for the purposes of the debate in the House of Commons. Sir Rufus's silence in the House as to his part in the purchase of the shares of the American Company can only be construed in one way—that he thought at the time that it would not become necessary to own up. He was quickly undeceived: for his general denial of any dealing in Marconi's only called forth a fresh crop of rumours of the most circumstantial character, eventuating in the publication of libellous statements in "Le Matin" and that journal's prosecution. It was only then that Sir Rufus made a clean breast of the whole matter.

One or two facts bearing directly on the responsibility of the Ministers in respect of the Marconi contract must be mentioned here. At the time the Ministers made their purchase of the shares, the contract with the Marconi Company was not technically complete. It was still open to Parliament to rescind or modify the contract and the duty would have devolved on the Attorney-General to give the best legal advice to Parliament that Parliament might require. Mr. Lloyd George would have had to do the same. Lord Murray, in his capacity of Whip, would have had to summon his party to vote on the merits of the contract. It certainly does seem unbecoming the position of responsible Ministers to have acquired private interests in a company engaged in a public transaction. Much has been made of the fact that the American Company had no direct connection with the English Company. The position hardly admits of any doubt. The American Company is by no means entirely separate from and independent of the English Company. To begin with, three of the English directors are on the American Board. It is true the American Company has no direct pecuniary interest in the contract; but the English Company holds a very large block of the American Company's shares and the prestige acquired by the English Company, by virtue of its contract with the British Government, had an instant effect on the value of the American Company's shares. The shares of the two companies fluctuated "sympathetically." And the damning fact cannot be explained away that Sir Rufus was first approached on the subject by his brother Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, who was in the position of a Government contractor, and got a "tip" from him as to the American shares. Sir Rufus declined to deal directly with Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, but the latter gentleman parted with some of his shares to another brother, Mr. Harry Isaacs, who unloaded them on Sir Rufus. Mark the peculiar position: Mr. Godfrey Isaacs is a contractor with the British Government; a director of both the English and the American Companies,—the English Company being pecuniarily interested in the American Company—and, at a time when Parliament had not ratified the contract, and when it was well-known that there was a strong party, even among the Liberals, opposed to the ratification of the contract—at such a juncture Mr. Godfrey "tips" his brother the Attorney-General, who persuades two other Ministers to buy shares! It may be granted that there has been no corrupt motive in all this, but the public may be forgiven for holding that such transactions are hardly consistent with the austere traditions which should guide the conduct of Ministers.

The Liberal majority of the Select Committee have given Ministers a clean bill of health, but their anxiety to see nothing in the transactions that in any way conflicted with the duty of those concerned, as Ministers of the Crown, suffers from the suspicion of being animated by the desire to say nothing that may compromise the Government and the Liberal Party in the eyes of the electorate. It is significant that the Chairman's draft report, which only speaks in terms of the mildest disapproval of the indiscretion of Sir Rufus Isaacs and the reticence of Ministers in the House of Commons, was superseded, the majority evidently feeling that it would endanger the prospects of the party even to go thus far. On the other hand it cannot be said that the draft report of the Unionist members, with all the temptations which lay before them to make party capital out of the affair, is couched in unduly strong terms. It may not have been actually a "grave impropriety" on the part of Sir Rufus Isaacs to act as he did, but it was at any rate, a grave indiscretion, for it cannot be gainsaid that in the words of Lord Robert Cecil's report "by doing so, he placed himself, however, unwittingly, in a position in which private interest or sense of obligation might easily conflict with his sense of public duty." This is the gravamen of the complaint against Ministers, after setting aside all the extravagant charges, the successful repudiation of which has tended to obscure the real issue. The public do not expect Ministers to place themselves in a compromising position of this sort, and having done so, they must not be surprised if the public imagination carried the matter further, with the result that at by-elections the most splendid record of legislative and diplomatic achievement of any modern government can be "beaten by Marconi."

LORD CURZON'S REAL MEANING.

The fuller report of Lord Curzon's speech at the Calcutta Dinner supports the view urged in these columns on Saturday that his lordship's lament over the dethronement of the historic capital is a mere pretence and that the gravamen of his charge is based not on the fact of the change but the reasons for the change. All the dithyrambs on the historicity of buildings venerable with the antiquity of mushroom memories come to no more than this: the power of initiative of the Imperial Government will go elsewhere. Lord Curzon's whole outlook as far as this matter is concerned does more credit to his fidelity to his ideal of centralised administration than to his intelligence. The would-be "orator of the Empire", is apparently also to emulate Lord Rosebery's role of one who ploughs the lonely furrow. But his histories are a sham, and his newly discovered "public opinion" non-existent. As we said on Saturday, Lord Curzon's whole conception of Indian governance ignores the existence, and excludes the influence, of public opinion. His practices conformed to his theories: as witness the scheme of partition of Bengal. When at this stage his lordship comes forward to condemn the change of capital as involving loss of close touch with public opinion, his performance strikes one as a practical joke. His own words can hardly be reconciled with common sense.

A strong central government, in close touch with public opinion, but holding the sceptre of power in its own hands, was essential to the continuance of the British Dominion.

The veriest tyro in Indian politics knows that a strong central government is no longer possible. The Morley reforms, which preceded the change of capital, destroyed Lord Curzon's ideal, and substituted instead the scheme of autonomous provincial governments, of which the beginnings were firmly established in the constitution of Legislative Councils with non-official majorities. The absolute supremacy of the Imperial Government—Lord Curzon's favourite idea of a "central government" being no longer tenable—is assured by the presence of a standing official majority in the Imperial Legislative Council. The ideal authoritatively suggested in the Delhi Despatch is the gradual evolution of a policy in which public opinion shall play the chief part in local administration, the Imperial Government retaining supremacy in Imperial concerns, with the right to interfere with Provincial Governments only in cases of proved misgovernment. That, as we have said, is the ideal authoritatively suggested; and it is the only logical development of the Morley reforms. In a right view of the matter, Lord Curzon's present objection is not to change of capital, as such, but to the Morley reforms! His lordship is magnanimous enough to say that the decision as to the change of capital is irrevocable, and that it must be loyally accepted. We say that the parliamentary statute reconstituting the legislative councils, with all its momentous implications, must be no less loyally accepted. Lord Curzon is speaking of one thing and thinking of quite another!

SIR JOHN HEWETT'S PANACEA.

Sir John Hewett, who also spoke at the Calcutta Dinner, was one of Lord Curzon's most faithful henchmen in India, but he managed to maintain a discreet silence on the change of Capital, although in other respects he was unable to resist the contagion of that controversial atmosphere which characterises Calcutta gatherings, even in England. Sir John took the opportunity to urge the importance of encouraging trade development. Sir John's tenure of office as the first Member of Commerce and Industry was not very remarkable for the encouragement offered to trade development, and, in fact, his only conspicuous achievement was the founding of what used to be known as "Hewett's Weekly"—the "Indian Trade Journal." It is interesting to note that in his opinion, there is a simple and certain panacea for Indian ills, and that is, keeping the people "occupied and prosperous." So long as the people are occupied and prosperous, says Sir John, they will not have time and inclination to cavil at the Government of Inda. It is an interesting illustration of the bureaucratic habit of viewing the things of India that every demand for progress should be described as cavilling at Government, and to discover the cause of this cavilling in the want of occupation and means to keep body and soul together. The theory that, with a development of trade and increase of prosperity, the people would cease to interest themselves in their political condition cannot hold water. The "Pall Mall Gazette", for instance, regards the existence of chronic discontent in the Gangetic Delta as proof positive that prosperity is capable of generating as much discontent as poverty and indigence. It is not necessary for our present purpose to deal with these theories, but it seems sufficient to say that those who imagine that legitimate political discontent can be effectively dealt with by walking round it, instead of honestly meeting it face to face are greatly deluded. Sir John Hewett's plea for "a strong European element in the administration" is rather weak, in that he omits to tell us what he means by "strong". If he means that the existing standard of strength is the proper standard to maintain, he is clearly wrong. For the rest, Sir John struck a characteristic note when he confided the interests of Indian defence to the exclusive keeping of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce!

A MOULMEIN INCIDENT.

"The Burma Critic" brings to light the extraordinary action of one, Mr. B. Perkins, as Indian civilian, who held the appointment of sub-Divisional Officer at Moulmein and was Vice-President of the Moulmein Municipality. Desirous to get some information of some sort, this magistrate who has been over six years in the service, on the 4th June is said to have proceeded to the house of a well-to-do Burman in the northern part of the town, and to have entered it without invitation. He was requested by one of the young men of the home not to proceed further, and he then assaulted the man with a blow. The man's brother at once seized a billet of firewood and gave the magistrate a blow with it. The magistrate then departed. Moulmein has been a British possession for nearly ninety years, and most of the Moulmein householders know as well as Englishmen that their houses are their own, and that, so long as they keep the law, no one, not even an Indian civilian of six years standing, can interefere with them, or legally remain on their premises when once he has been asked to go away. The Burman at once proceeded to the police station and entered a charge against the magistrate. The parties have since been induced to withdraw their complaint. But as the "Burma Critic" says the matter can hardly remain as it is, and it is desirable that the Government should remove this young civilian from a position for which he is evidently unfit. He should certainly be deprived of all magisterial powers for some time and placed where he can learn the first duties of a magistrate. Unfortnately there is no school where kindness, thoughfulness and consideration for the feeling of others can be taught like Latin and Greek. But if we are to uphold British rule in the East these qualities, the characteristics of gentlemen all the world over, are even more necessary for Indian Civilians than the subjects which are considered so important at the Civil Service examination.

DAY BY DAY.

An order issued by Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, would seem to indicate that the report as to a contemplated naval assembly at Spithead on the occasion of the visit of the French President is founded on authority. Although nothing is known by the naval authorities officially as to the landing of the French President at Portsmouth, the order of the Commander-in-Chief setting forth the movements of the Home Fleet during the remainder of May and June shows that from June 20th to June 28th the Second Battle Squadron and the First Battle Cruiser Squadron will be at Spithead, this period covering that of M. Poincare's visit. From this it is inferred that he will land at Portsmouth, and that there will be a naval demonstration. The two squadrons in question include several of the latest and most powerful battleships in the British Navy, namely, the Agamemnon, Conqueror, Hercules (flagship), King George V., Lord Nelson, Monarch, Orion, and Thunderer (battleships), and the Indomitable, Invincible, Lion (flagship), and Princess Royal, which belong to the First Battle Cruiser Squadron. The fleet then at Spithead will, therefore, comprise six of the latest super-Dreadnought battleships and two of the latest super-Dreadnought battle cruisers.

During recent years the Turkish fez has become a much more popular headgear than it used to be among the followers of Islam in India. The increase in the demand suggested to an Urdu journal some months ago the establishment of a factory in India with a view to turning out this headgear on a large scale. In the meantime, however, there is a factory near Constantinople which offers to meet the demand upon easy terms. The agent for India and America, who seems to have solved the age-long problem of how to combine philanthropy with business, offers to supply these caps to India, and to pay the freight upon them, leaving only the duty to be paid by the importer. In addition to this he is willing to pay half the expenses of cabling if the orders are sent by cable, and he is also ready to bear half the expenses of advertisement. It is satisfactory to note that, despite her misfortunes, Turkey is not entirely without business enterprise.

"Truth" publishes a complaint to the effect that the men of the 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers are systematically used when off duty to do fatigue work for the numerous cinematograph companies which infest the Punjab, and on their arrival in Multan get the regimental sergeant-major to detail large parties of men to carry from their rooms to the garrison theatre in the evening and back again in the morning, perhaps for three days running. Why the sergeant-major displays so much activity in his capacity as fatigue master to these companies, says "Truth," is best known to himself. But be that as it may, I am glad to bring this grievance to the notice of the Commanding-Officer, who will no doubt look into it and do what is right in the interests of his men.

The King has approved of the appointment of Mr. Evelyn Grant-Duff to be Minister at Berne. He is the second son of the late Mountstuart Esrant-Duff, and he entered the Diplomatic Service in 1888, and has been employed in the Embassies at St. Petersburg, Rome, Madrid, and Berlin, and in the Legations at Stockholm and at Teheran. During the last three years he has been Consul-General at Buda-Pesth.

A place of pilgrimage of which little is heard by the outer world is Soron, a townlet in the Etah District situated on the Burhiganga, an old bed of the Ganges, which is nevertheless frequented by Hindus for the sanctity of its bathing fairs the reputation of which has been established for a thousand years more or less. Soron, says the "Pioneer," was lately visited on one of these occasions by the Maharaja of Jaipur who celebrated his stay with a largess to the temples, Gungo-Gurus, Brahmins and Sadhus which will make his coming well remembered. His Highness' bounty we are told was distributed "by a well selected kind-hearted body of able and distinguished officers of the State headed by Rai Bahadur Purohit Gopi Nath, member of Council." This party of officials remained at Soron some twenty days distributing alms and charities. Every Brahman of whatever caste, every Pujarry, Sadhu, etc., got a gift of two rupees and their womenkind the same, and the low caste people one rupee each.

Russia has a large Moslem population which is responding to the universal present day impulse to progress. France has its special "Revue du Monde Musulman." Germany publishes "Der Islam." England is responsible for "The Moslem World," and now we notice the St. Petersburg Imperial Eastern Academy publishing Mir Islama or "the Islamic World" a quarterly devoted to the past and present non-religious problems of Mahomedanism. It is edited by Professor Bartold. One of the most interesting articles some time ago laboured to show the preponderance of Russian interests in Persia, giving statistics of imports and exports and the comparatve trade relations of Persia with the various European countries. It seems the Russianisation of northern Persia is only a question of time. Though in their external relations there is no love lost between the two nations, it is manifest that Persian finds it much easier to associate with the Russian (who is himself an Asiatic with closely similar manner and customs) than with the Englishman be he soldier, missionary or merchant.

Here is a remarkable contrast between Russia and Britain in their respective treatment of the subject races. The semi-independent Khanates of Russia are no less wealthy than the flourishing Moslem merchants of India. And the solicitude for the glory of the Khalifate is equally alive in Asiatic Russia and British India. But while the British India Moslems have remitted larger pecuniary help to Turkey than was subscribed by the Ottoman Empire itself the Russian Moslems have been impotent to testify their sympathy in any tangible shape. Not to mention the opulent tradesmen of Moscow and St. Petersburg, not a rouble has been known to have reached Constantinople from what may be called the protected States of Russia, Bokhara Khiva Samarkand, Tashkend, etc.

During the twenty-four hours ended at six o'clock on Saturday morning there was one attack and one death from plague reported out of a total of 72 deaths in Bombay. The mortality for the same period last year was 181 and for that of the year before 70. The plague case was reported from the Harbour. There was one attack from smallpox but none from cholera. Out of 1,252 rats caught, twenty-four were found to be plague infected.

PALITANA FLOODS.

AN APPALLING STORY.

2,500 HOMELESS.

1,200 HOUSES COLLAPSE.

THRILLING RESCUES.

WOMEN'S HEROIC FACING OF DEATH.

URGENT NEED FOR RELIEF FUNDS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Our Special Correspondent sends an appalling account of the floods in Palitana.

Twelve hundred houses collapsed with the inrush of the waters and 2,500 persons rendered homeless.

Thrilling rescues were effected of the boys at the Jain school by the Secretary, a master and a servant, and a pathetic story is told of the heroic facing of death by the inmates of the Jain Widows' Home.

Relief funds have opened and money is urgently needed.

(From our Correspondent.)

PALITANA, June 15.

I arrived here this morning and on visiting the scene of the disaster found that it told a woeful tale of the havoc caused by the floods. Proceeding from the railway station to Bhairavpura it seemed as if that part of the town had been deprived of almost all its dwelling places, and harrowing scenes of men buried under the debris of their houses and the wrecks of once pretty looking huts were to be seen. Passing on from there to the town, the impression was more favourable. Here are lots of pucca built buildings where the people were warned by the authorities in time to save themselves; but though there was less human mortality in the town and suburbs beyond it, the cattle seem to have been almost decimated in those quarters.

RELIEF MEASURES.

The relief measures adopted by Captain Strong, the Administrator, and other officials were prompt though none too soon. Soup kitchens have been opened for those rendered homeless, and medical relief is given by the State medical officer, Dr. Hormusji.

After leaving the station and coming towards the town I passed the river Khara, which has caused so much damage. It is not in its ordinary condition and the only vestige of the damage it has done is to be found in the wrecks of the buildings.

STORY OF THE DISASTER.

The following is the story of the disaster. On Wednesday evening it began raining from five o'clock, and by eight o'clock, when the rain ceased, the city had received about five inches of rain. As this was not unusual people went to bed about eleven o'clock without thought of impending disaster. It then began to rain again, this time in torrents and the waters of the Khara rose and rushed headlong through Bhairavpura. At twelve midnight the water in the streets in the Para was knee deep and those who were awake raised an alarm. Most of the people however did not hear it owing to the noise of the thunder and storm. Although the water had gone into some of the houses, at that time nothing greatly startling had happened. But a little later a man rushed to the premises of the Jain boarding school, which is situated in the Para and prayed for admission as his house had collapsed. The servant of the school at this time noticed that the water in the compound was knee deep.

WATER NECK DEEP.

He however opened the door and took the man in. At the same time the water rushed into the building. The servant thereupon at once awoke the Secretary of the school, Mr. Kooverji Devsi. Mr. Kooverji at once started operations and roused the students, who at the time were thirty-nine in number, and told them to collect on the first floor of the building. He very quickly discovered however that that was not a safe place, for as soon as he tried to open one of the back doors to see what the state of the street was, he found that the water was neck deep and the next moment rushed into the building.

THRILLING RESCUES.

He called the boys down, himself climbed up a tree in the compound and asked the servant to hand over the boys to him. Within half an hour the two rescued sixteen boys (who were aged from eight to fifteen years). The water was continually rising and threatened to submerge the servant. Mr. Kooverjee therefore descended from the tree and sent the servant up to take the boys from him. Within ten minutes he handed over four more boys, all of whom sat on the branches of the tree. By the time he handed over the last boy the water had risen above his head, and he had to keep his arms upraised to hand over the boys. In fact he himself could not go up the tree again and he asked his servant to lower a cloth. The man lowered his dhotie, one end of which he tied to a branch and with the help of this Mr. Kooverji succeeded in getting up the tree.

BUILDINGS COLLAPSE.

At this moment the outhouses in the school compound collapsed, and within ten minutes the main building of the school began to give way. At this time, Mr. Kooverji says, the trunk of the tree on which he and his boys were seated was ten feet deep in water. At the time the main building of the school began to give way, there were in it seventeen boys, a teacher, a guest and a servant. At first the wall on the east side fell and the inmates rushed in the opposite direction, but the wall at that end too fell, and all collected in the centre. The main building was then collapsing. The teacher, who was left, named Ghelabhai Shivji, who seems to be an extraordinarily strong man, thereupon took three of the boys in his arms, clung to a beam, with which he came down and swam through the water with difficulty to the tree. He and the boys suffered some injuries which were attended to, the next day.

At the same time another boy emerged from under a wall, the whole building then collapsed. Rain continued until 4-30 in the morning thus making the Secretary's task of preserving the lives of the boys a most terrible one. He began by consoling the boys and asked them to pray, enlivening their spirits by saying they were sure to live after their rescue from this terrible disaster. At five o'clock Mr. Kooverji descended the tree with the help of the same dhotie and found that the water had become chest deep only. He thereupon told the servant to go to the Jain Widows' Home and get some news from them. He noticed, however, the Administrator Major Strong's motor car coming from the opposite direction, and he thought it was safe to go.

24 INMATES OF WIDOWS' HOME DROWNED.

He therefore followed his servant towards the Widows' Home, which is at the other side of the Para. On reaching the home he found that that too had collapsed. He called for Bhatbai, the matron of the home, but could get no reply. He then called for his wife who had been there the night previous with her child, but no reply was received. He then noticed that the servant of the Home was standing on a bed on the balcony, and climbing up to a beam he got the man down. The servant said that he had urged the inmates of the home to accompany him to a tree in the compound and climb up it, but they refused, saying that the water was too deep and they preferred to go up to the first floor of the building. There they waited till the waters reached the chowk. There they lost all hope of living and the matron asked them all to devote their last moments to prayers.

A FAMILY KILLED.

While the floods were playing such havoc in these two places the house in which resided Mr. Kantharj, Hazur Shirestedar to the Administrator and a very popular officer of the State, collapsed burying underneath it Mrs. Kantharj, and her three children. Mr. Kantharj, managed to escape with a lamp in one hand and a mala in the other, but he was overtaken by the water and though he tried to cling to a tree he was drowned and his body was discovered the next day behind the Widow's Home.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

A miraculous escape was that of the Hospital Assistant, Mr. Kanaiyalal and his family who resided in a house near Mansinhji Hospital. The plinth of this house is seven feet above the level and the building is erected on a big otta. As soon as the water began to rise all the members of the family, numbering eleven stood on a table, but finding that unsafe, they all sat on top of a cupboard about eight feet in height, and thus escaped the water reaching as far as their breast only. The doctor escaped by clinging to a beam. This is the only escape reported. All the patients in the adjoining wards of the hospital were drowned.

Other families that have suffered are those of the Police Superintendent Nathabhai and the inmates of the house belonging to a late officer Mr. Mohanlal Daftari, who had died a few days previously. The Police Superintendent managed to escape with his uncle, while the other members of his family were buried alive. In Mohanlal Daftary's house Mohanlal's family got out in time and went to a Jain Dharamsala (Inn), which is situated on the stones of the river, while the rest numbering about thirty-five who would not leave were killed. Besides these almost all the houses occupied by poor labourers collapsed and out of the fifty houses in the Para five only are standing at present.

250 LIVES LOST OUT OF 350.

It is stated out of the 350 inhabitants of the Para 250 are killed. Several houses collapsed near the station also a railway guard, Nagindas, sleeping in his room. He was roused to find that the waters had very nearly reached his bed. He quickly rose and rushed towards the door. As soon as he opened it the water reached to his neck and it was with the greatest effort that he managed to get out of the quarters and go up the railway platform which is fourteen feet above the level. The water had, however, risen above almost all the steps leading to the platform, and he was saved only by a foot or a foot and a half.

3,000 SHETERED IN DHARAMSALA.

In the city there was knee deep water at midnight but it began to rise after about an hour. As soon as the water rushed in the houses people began to escape and took shelter in the Jain Dharamsala which accomodated about 3,000 people. The police had also warned the people in time to escape and this had the desired effect, for the loss of life in the city was comparatively small though the figure is said to be 150. All the strong buildings near the bazar as well as the Dharamsala and the State buildings in the city stand while all the rest have collapsed, the number of those being about 750, most of which were kutcha built huts of mud and bricks. Besides this about 1,500 animals, including horses, cows, bullocks, buffaloes, and goats are said to have perished.

In Pratappara the crops have been washed away but the loss of life there is very small. The only portion of the town which has not suffered in the least is Bhatpara.

PEOPLE RENDERED HOMELESS.

It is safe to say that about 1,200 houses out of the 2,500 excluding the Dharamsala have collapsed, rendering the poor such as farmers, Kolis, Malis, Bhils, Barbers, etc., homeless and immediate help is necessary to maintain them. Most of these men are with out any clothes whatever and at least a lakh of rupees is required to keep them going during the monsoon, after which it may be found possible to give them lodgings.

RELIEF FUND STARTED.

A fund was started in the city for the relief of the distressed and so far it has received a satisfactory response. The State has contributed Rs. 20,000 towards the fund while Rs. 2,000 have been paid by the firm of Anandji Kalianji and Rs. 1,000 by the Trustees of the Jain Dharma Vidya Prasarak Mandali.

Major Strong and Captain Meek are indefatigable in the work of relief and are ably aided by the Dewan Saheb and others. Nearly two hundred and fifty bodies have been recovered and the distressed have been given food and shelter in the Dharamsala. The urgent necessity of more funds has been conveyed to the Sheths of Palitana and the leading citizens of Bombay by wire.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT TEN LAKHS.

In addition to the loss of life the total damage is estimated at ten lakhs of rupees, the Jain charitable institutions alone bearing a loss of Rs. 40,000.

The floods have all subsided now and there is no water to be seen in the streets. Rain has also ceased and the work of removing the debris is proceeding very rapidly.

The number of people rendered homeless is 2,500.

DARJEELING MAIL DERAILED.

SERIOUS CALAMITY AVERTED.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, June 5.

A serious accident occurred on Friday night to the Darjeeling mail train on the mountain railway in consequence of which the train arrived here over two hours late yesterday. The train was quite full and was running at the usual speed. After leaving Tindharia the first and second class passengers, who were nearest the engine noticed that the vehicles were rocking violently. The waggon immediately behind the engine, it subsequently transpired, had been derailed and it was being dragged along the ground, which caused the oscillation. Fortunately, the waggon on leaving the rails had heeled over to the hill side of the line. On the other side there was a steep "khud" and had the carriage gone over that way the entire train might have been dragged down the hill side. Naturally, great excitement prevailed among the passengers when the carriages began to rock. The Rajkumar of Dubalhati and his wife, who were in the first class carriage, jumped out when the train began to slow down. The Kumar landed safely but his wife fell heavily and injured her arm.

MARCONI REPORT.

PURCHASES MADE IN GOOD FAITH.

MINISTER'S UNWISE RETICENCE.

UNIONIST MEMBERS' DISAPPROVAL.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, June 13.

The first report of the Marconi Committee finds that on the whole of the matters relating to the conduct of Ministers which have come before the Committee, all the Ministers concerned have acted throughout in a sincere belief that there was nothing in their action in any way conflicting with their duty as Ministers of the Crown.

LATER.

With reference to the English Company, the report finds that there was no evidence forthcoming lending colour to any suggestion that any Minister had exercised his influence to procure the contract, or had used his official capacity in relation to the purchase of shares. The report also states that the charges against Sir Rufus Isaacs, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Samuel are absolutely untrue. The Committee cannot too strongly condemn the publication of unfounded charges.

It further finds, concerning the American Markoni Company, that all the Ministers, when purchasing shares, were *bona fide* convinced that the American Company had no interest in, or agreement with, the English Company, and that there was no ground on which the purchase of shares was open to objection.

The Committee finds that neither the English Company, nor Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, was a party to any of these transactions, and that in connection with the transactions between Sir Rufus and Mr. Harry Isaacs neither Sir Rufus Isaacs, nor Mr. Lloyd George nor Lord Murray received any favour or consideration of any kind from the English Company or from Mr. Godfrey Isaacs.

LORD R. CECIL'S REPORT.

Lord Robert Cecil's draft report, which is supported by six Unionist members of the Committee, acquits the Ministers of being influenced by any transactions in wireless shares or of utilising official information for the purpose of investment or speculation.

"GRAVE IMPROPRIETY."

The report, however, is of opinion that Sir Rufus Isaacs acted with grave impropriety in making an advantageous purchase of American Marconis upon the advice of the Managing Director of the English Company which was in course of obtaining a Government contract. By doing so, he placed himself, however unwittingly, in a position in which private interest or sense of obligation might easily conflict with his sense of public duty.

Lord Robert Cecil's draft report further thinks that Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Murray, in taking over a portion of Sir Rufus Isaacs' shares, are open to the same censure, and this holds true of the purchase of shares for the Liberal party by Lord Murray.

POSITION OF AMERICAN COMPANY.

The Report is of opinion that the American Company is materially, though indirectly, interested in the conclusion of the Marconi contract. It holds that the transactions of Mr. Lloyd George were mainly in the nature of a speculation, and that this applies, in a less degree, to Sir Rufus Isaacs's transactions. It considers that the persistence of rumour and suspicions was largely due to the reticence of the Ministers, and that this reticence was a grave error of judgment, wanting in frankness and respect for the House of Commons.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT.

The chairman's draft report, which was subsequently superseded, dealing with the purchase of American Marconis, says that Sir Rufus Isaacs acted in perfect good faith and with sincere conviction that his personal interests in nowise conflicted with his public duty. Nevertheless, he would have been well advised if, when invited by Mr. Harry Isaacs to acquire these rights, he had adhered to his resolution to have nothing to do with it.

The report is of opinion further that Sir Rufus Isaacs's purchases were liable to give rise to some such misconception as Sir Rufus himself apprehended was possible, as a consequence of dealing direct with Mr. Godfrey Isaacs.

The report concludes that if the Ministers had made a statement of the facts during the debate in the House of Commons in October, it would have tended to avert much misunderstanding and lessened the labours of the Committee.

LIBERAL PAPERS' VIEWS.

The views expressed in several Liberal papers indicate some dissatisfaction that the official report of the Marconi Committee, which was adopted on a purely partisan vote, was allowed to supersede Sir Albert Spicer's more ample and judicial report, which, while exonerating the Ministers, reflected the feeling that Sir Rufus Isaacs had committed an error of judgment, and deprecated the reticence of the Ministers.

The Liberal review, "The Nation", says that want of candour in admitting a fault which want of wisdom caused to be made, creates the hope that the Ministers interested will make a full and frank admission of the error.

The Labour organ "Daily Citizen" remarks that in spite of the Committee's partisan report, the statement which Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs should now make should be accompanied by an expression of regret for grave indiscretion.

MUTUAL RECRIMINATIONS.

Like the reports themselves, the newspaper comments on the Marconi enquiry mostly follow party lines. Each side accuses the other of creating an atmosphere of poisonous partisanship, though all welcome the exoneration of the Ministers.

The "Daily Chronicle" bluntly says that any opening for misconstruction should have been avoided, and speaks of the extraordinary lack of knowledge of Stock Exchange affairs exhibited by Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Murray.

MISS DAVISON'S FUNERAL.

PROCESSION OF 3,000 WOMEN.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, June 14.

The funeral procession of Miss Davison, to-day, attracted enormous crowds. The body was wrapped in a suffragette flag and was received at Victoria Station by a guard-of-honour of suffragettes.

The procession then walked to King's Cross, headed by a woman in white, carrying a Cross, followed by a band playing the funeral march, numerous carriages filled with wreaths, and three thousand women with banners.

CROWD RESPECTFUL.

The attitude of the crowd was generally respectful and there was little booing. The body was placed on a train and conveyed to Morpeth for burial.

MRS. PANKHURST RE-ARRESTED.

Mrs. Pankhurst left the house where she has been staying to attend the funeral, and was immediately re-arrested.

S. A. IMMIGRATION BILL.

MR. GANDHI CONDEMNS PROVISIONS.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

DURBAN, June 14.

Mr. Gandhi, in an interview, regarding Mr. Harcourt's statement in the House of Commons on the 11th instant, declared that even the amended Immigration Bill failed to embody the provisional settlement of 1911, which the Government had violated. The racial bar in the Orange Free State had not been removed and existing rights had been disturbed. The marriage amendment was unsatisfactory.

Mr. Gandhi foreshadowed a revival of passive resistance among men and women unless the provisional settlement was carried out in its entirety.

HUMOURS OF PARLIAMENT.

GOVERNMENT'S NARROW ESCAPE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 14.

The Government narrowly escaped an ambush in the House of Commons yesterday. Fifty-four Unionists voted in one division, but in a division a few minutes later, on the vote for the Royal Parks, the figures were 232 for and 196 against. The result was received with ribald cries.

A NEW STEAMER.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, June 14.

The new steamer Empress of Asia, a sister ship to the Empress of Russia, leaves Birkenhead to-day for Vancouver, via South Africa and the Far Eastern ports.

PERSIAN ANARCHY.

INDIA'S SHARE IN THE LOAN.

SIR E. GREY URGES SPEEDY PAYMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 13.

A voluminous Blue Book on Persia has been issued.

The correspondence contains a letter from the Foreign Office to the India Office, dated February 14th, 1913, hoping that Lord Crewe will agree to half the British share of the loan of £400,000 being defrayed out of Indian revenues.

A letter from the Foreign Office to the Treasury, dated February 15th, hopes that the Treasury will be able to find the other half of the money forthwith. When enquiring what sort of security could be given for the loan Sir Edward Grey suggested the provincial revenues, but was prepared for an unsatisfactory reply.

Although Sir E. Grey has little doubt that it will be possible eventually to recover the sum, he considers that the Imperial Government ought not to enquire too closely into the nature of the security, but devote its attention to the proper control of expenditure. If anarchy is allowed to continue, he says, matters will go from bad to worse, and it will become impossible to resist the despatch of an important military expedition.

SIR E. CARSON'S CAMPAIGN.

MR. REDMOND FOLLOWS HOTFOOT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 14.

Sir Edward Carson and the party of Ulster Unionists received a hearty welcome in Edinburgh, and addressed a crowded meeting in the Synod Hall.

The tour of the Nationalists, headed by Mr. Redmond and a party of M.P.'s, opens at Glasgow to-day.

Mr. Redmond was given an enthusiastic send-off. He said he followed hotfoot upon his enemies to answer their so-called arguments. Visits will be paid to Edinburgh, Leeds, Norwich and Cardiff.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

ELECTION PROSPECTS.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

MELBOURNE, June 14.

The result of the elections depends on the outcome of the contest in the Hume division of New South Wales, which will give the victors a majority of one in the House of Representatives.

The rejection of the Government's referenda proposals is certain.

COTTON IN AUSTRALIA.

£500 OFFERED FOR EXPERT REPORT.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, June 14.

The report of the Cotton Growing Association mentions that the Commonwealth has offered £500 towards the expense of a visit of an expert who shall report on the possibilities of growing high grade cotton in Australia.

NAVY AIRSHIP'S MISHAP.

TRIALS WILL CONTINUE.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, June 14.

The official report states that the Navy airship's belt slipped while driving the pressure fan. This has been remedied and the trials will continue.

THE SUB-MARINE EXPLOSION.

TWO OF THE INJURED SUCCUMB.

LONDON, June 14.

Two of the men who were injured in the explosion on the submarine E5 have succumbed to their injuries.

FLYING FATALITIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 14.

The aviator Gordon Bell was severely injured, and his passenger, Lieutenant Kennedy, was killed instantly at Brooklands yesterday. The wing of the aeroplane touched the ground and the machine turned a somersault.

A telegram from Lisbon says that the aviator Manio fell a thousand feet and was killed.

SERVIA'S OVERTURES.

DEMOBILISATION PROPOSALS.

APPEAL TO THE TSAR.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

BELGRADE, June 14.

Representatives of the Powers recently informed Servia and Bulgaria that the Powers desired a pacific settlement of the dispute between the Allies, and suggested that the Allies should demobilise.

The Servian reply declares that Servia has already made overtures to Bulgaria with a view to simultaneous demobilisation.

LONDON, June 14.

A message to the "Daily Telegraph" from Belgrade says that King Peter has written to the Tsar appealing to him to leave Servia in possession of Vardar Valley, without which, he says, Servia will be worse off than before the war, and pointing to Servia's sacrifices for a century on behalf of the Christians.

MEETING OF PREMIERS.

BELGRADE, June 14.

It is stated that the Balkan Premiers will meet at Salonika at the end of next week.

BULGARIA'S REPLY TO THE TSAR.

SOFIA, June 15.

King Ferdinand, replying to the telegram sent by the Tsar on the 12th instant, throws the responsibility for the situation upon Servia. His Majesty declares that Bulgaria is still anxious for arbitration, and would sincerely deplore a fratricidal struggle, but the Bulgarian Government cannot oppose the unanimous sentiment of indignation aroused in Bulgaria by the attempts of the Allies to deprive her of the fruits of her victories in defiance of their plighted faith. The reply points out that Bulgaria has rights in Macedonia, which Russia herself has long recognised.

JAPAN AND U. S. A.

PROPOSAL TO REVIEW ARBITRATION TREATY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, June 15.

Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, has notified Mr. Bryan that Japan is willing to renew for another five years the Arbitration Treaty which expired on August 24th.

Mr. Bryan, in making the announcement, expressed the opinion that the British and other Arbitration Treaties, already signed, would be ratified by the Senate, notwithstanding the opposition of certain Senators.

THE CALIFORNIAN LAND LAW.

The possibility of America being forced by her arbitration treaty with Japan to submit the California Land Law to the Hague Court is being discussed by Senators among themselves as a ground for caution.

KAISER'S SILVER JUBILEE.

GERMAN REJOICINGS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 14.

Germany is *en fete* celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Emperor's accession. The principal cities are lavishly decorated.

Germans in England have subscribed thirty-seven thousand sterling as a jubilee offering, to be devoted to philanthropic objects.

TROPICAL AGRICULTURE COLLEGE.

CEYLON TOWN PROPOSED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 14.

The Ceylon Association has adopted a resolution recommending Peradeniya as the most suitable site for the proposed Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture for the Far East.

CONGO RUBBER.

EXPORT DUTIES REDUCED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BRUSSELS, June 14.

The Congo export duties on rubber have been lowered from 1.75 francs to one franc.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, June 14.

The Duchess of Connaught is now convalescent and moves to Bagshot to-day.

MOROCCO UNREST.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE TADLA DISTRICT.

SPANIARDS' COMBINED MOVEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 14.

A telegram from Tangier states that heavy fighting has taken place in Tadla district. The French casualties were 52 killed and 109 wounded.

LONDON, June 14.

Apparently the Spaniards are making a combined movement from Tetuan, Arzila and Alcazar, for the purpose of clearing out the tribal forces which are menacing them.

The Spaniards are evidently encountering sharp resistance. They are anxiously seeking to procure the release of the nine men taken prisoners from the gunboat General Concha.

VICEROY'S BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATION IN HYDERABAD STATE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SECUNDERABAD, June 14.

The following firman has been issued by the Nizam's Government:—

The scheme of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge to observe the 20th June, the birthday of His Excellency the Viceroy, as a day of universal rejoicing among the school children in India for his recovery from the Delhi outrage has been taken up in right earnest by the Hyderabad State, and arrangements have been made, in obedience to a special firman of His Highness, to celebrate the occasion on a scale which will be in keeping with its traditional friendship with the British Government and its position as the premier State in India.

A committee has been appointed consisting of Mr. A. Hydari, Home Secretary; Dr. S. Serajul Hassan and Mr. G. E. C. Wakefield to make arrangements for the celebrations at head-quarters and also to direct those made in the mofussil where the execution of the detailed programme has been entrusted to the district officers and inspectors of schools. The Government of His Highness has placed at the disposal of the Committee a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the celebrations in the city and suburbs, and Rs. 10,000 for the mofussil. All children reading in public and private schools in the city and also those at the head-quarters of every district and taluq and, if possible, in every village, will be assembled together at their respective places on the occasion. The grand pavilion at the Park in Hyderabad has been held in requisition for the celebration in the city.

As regard the details of the programme it has been arranged that sweets should be distributed to all the children present. A special medal struck by the command of His Highness in commemoration of the recovery of H. E. the Viceroy will also be given as souvenirs to the children. On the conclusion of the programme of the day, an address prepared with the special sanction of His Highness will be read to all the pupils explaining the object of the celebration and containing a message from His Highness to the rising generation enjoining continuous loyalty and good will toward the British Government. The address will be read in Urdu, Telegu and Mahratti, the principal languages of the Dominions.

As a mark of his active sympathy and appreciation of the movement His Highness the Nizam has expressed his desire to grace the celebration in Hyderabad with his presence accompanied with the Premier. As it is the ardent desire of His Highness that his State should take the lead in India in this matter, it is confidently hoped that all his subjects, both official and private, will work in complete accord to make the fete worthy of this great State.

AMIR'S MILITARY COLLEGE.

DEPORTATION OF TURKISH INSTRUCTORS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, June 14.

The Military College that was started at Kabul for the education of young officers was given as its Principal Colonel Mahomed Effendi, one of the Turkish drill instructors. But his methods were so harsh that constant complaints were made to His Highness the Amir. Colonel Mahomed Effendi and his five assistants were eventually suspended from duty and, according to a frontier correspondent, they are now being deported from Afghanistan. They should reach Peshawar in the course of the present month.

LATE COL. ASTOR'S ESTATE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, June 14.

The estate of the late Colonel Astor, who was drowned in the Titanic disaster, is valued at 86,967,000 dollars.

SHEFKET PASHA'S MURDERERS.

A "SYDNEY-STREET" SIEGE.

FIRING LASTS FOR AN HOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 14.

Police and troops yesterday surrounded a house in Stamboul in which three men concerned in the murder of Shefket Pasha were located.

The inmates opened fire on the besiegers, who replied with a fusillade. The firing lasted for an hour, and the house was eventually entered and the assassins arrested.

The house belongs to a British subject of Maltese origin.

NO REVOLUTION FEARED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 14.

Lieutenant Hilmi, orderly to the Military Governor, who was wounded in the siege of the house in Stamboul, has succumbed. The Government does not fear a revolution, but the possibility of further outrages is admitted.

The following telegram was received on Saturday by the Turkish Consul-General in Bombay from His Highness Said Halim Pasha, Grand Vazir and Minister for Foreign Affairs:—

Sublime Porte, 13th June.—The funeral of the much regretted Mahmoud Chevket Pasha took place in excessively touching circumstances.

The funeral procession was followed by the Imperial Princes, by the dignitaries of the Empire and thousands of Ottomans and foreigners.

The foreign missions have also taken part in the funeral ceremony, accompanied by their full staff and expressed their deep sorrow. His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, our August Sovereign, was pleased to mark his profound grief, which he has felt in the loss of Mahmond Chevket Pasha, by delaying the nomination of his successor till the completion of the burial ceremonies.

MISSION WORK IN LUSHAI HILLS.

DR. FRASER'S OBJECTIONABLE METHODS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 14.

The "Statesman" publishes the following special cablegram, dated London, June 12:—

Mr. Montagu, replying to Sir John Jardine, who asked why Dr. Peter Fraser had been obliged to leave the Lushai Hills, said that the Superintendent finding that Dr. Fraser was causing discontent likely to result in his murder or in a general rising, invited him to sign an agreement limiting his operations. He refused to do so and there the matter rested.

The policy of the Government was gradually to modify certain local customs, but that policy would be endangered by persons with the best intentions taking action likely to provoke a rising.

If Dr. Fraser would give an undertaking, restrictions upon his movements would be immediately removed. The action of the authorities was fully approved by the Secretary of State.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

ARRANGEMENTS AT CALCUTTA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 13.

At a meeting of the Children's Entertainment Committee yesterday afternoon, it was decided to entertain about fifteen thousand children of both sexes and of all creeds on Friday at eight centres. There will be bioscope, gramophone and magic lantern shows and light refreshments. About two thousand Mahomedans and two thousand European boys and 800 girls will be entertained. The Marwaris and Khatries are making separate arrangements for their own children. Arrangement is also being made for feeding poor children. The cost is estimated at Rs. 6,000 of which Rs. 3,000 already have been collected.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

EFFECT OF RAILWAY STRIKE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 15.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 31st May, 1913, show a gain of Rs. 116,786 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-13. Although the figures are only up to 31st May the strike situation is, however, reflected in the earnings of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway by a drop of over two lakhs and the Bezwada Extension by over Rs. 3,000.

NEW MADRAS JUDJE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, June 14.

Mr. F. D. Oldfield is appointed judge of the Madras High Court in place of Sir Ralph Benson.

INDIAN STATUTE BOOK.

"TO RID IT OF CONFUSION."

INDIA OFFICE PROPOSAL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 14.

The "Times" understands that Lord Crewe intends to propose to Parliament the consolidation of the enactments relating to the Government of India. The main object is to rid the Statute Book of confusion and obsolete phraseology in reference to India.

Sir John Macpherson and Mr. F. G. Wigley are at present engaged at the India Office in drafting a measure, which, however, is not likely to be completed before the autumn.

CHANGE OF CAPITAL.

GLORIES OF CALCUTTA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 14.

A "Statesman" special cablegram, dated June 12, says:—In his speech at the Calcutta Dinner, Lord Curzon spoke with gratitude of the courteous treatment he had always received in the premier city of India. Calcutta had progressed enormously in recent years in solution of the great problems of sanitation and town planning.

It was a city of beautiful buildings, a few of these might be empty because the capital had been removed, but he had never shared the foreboding that property would be depreciated by the change.

In view of the historical associations of Calcutta, even if there were no other considerations, he would never have undertaken the responsibility of suggesting the removal of the capital. Sober reflection had caused many, who had been blinded by the glamour of circumstances in which the change was proclaimed, to alter their opinion since. The decision was irrevocable, and they were loyally bound to accept it. It should be possible, however, to adapt the position to the circumstances. The Government realising that Delhi could only be their ceremonial headquarters in winter, should not spend crores of rupees in building palaces, cathedrals and halls, but should adapt themselves to the restricted circumstances of the case. If a great and splendid capital were created it would be found, he feared, that the Government had sacrificed the fruit for the rind, that the Viceregal Court would become a gilded phantom haunting the halls of Delhi and that the power of initiative would gradually go elsewhere. A strong Central Government, in close touch with public opinion but holding the sceptre of power in its own hands, was essential to the continuance of the British dominion.

ANNANDALE FETE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 14.

All Government offices were closed to-day on account of the Annandale Fete which was successfully held to-day. Many side-shows were offered and the lucky bag was a prominent feature. A large number of people were present and the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge lunched with the members of the Fete Committee. The show began at ten in the morning and concluded late in the afternoon.

VICEROY'S THANKS.

Colonel Lee, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, writing to the Honorary Secretaries of the Annandale Fete last night, says: I am commanded by His Excellency the Viceroy to convey to the chairman and gentlemen of the General Committee of Management his best thanks for the admirable arrangements made by them for the comfort and convenience of Lady Hardinge and himself at the Annandale Fete this afternoon. His Excellency wishes to congratulate most heartily those ladies and gentlemen to whose very strenuous efforts the undoubted success of the day is due.

The Viceroy desires me further to request that you will be good enough to express to Mr. Stuart Wallace, Deputy Inspector-General, and Mr. Chichele Plowden, his deep appreciation of the admirable arrangements and dispositions made by them and faultlessly executed by all under their command.

THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, June 14.

Sir Harold Stuart has been confirmed as a member of the Executive Council to the Government of Madras in succession to Sir Murray Hammick. Sir Harold Stuart will proceed to Coimbatore on 12th July to preside at the anniversary of the Coimbatore Agricultural College Student's Union.

EARTHQUAKE AT KABUL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, June 15.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt yesterday at Kabul at 5 a.m. but no damage was done.

A FRIEND OF INDIA.

FAREWELL BANQUET TO SIR GUY FLEETWOOD.

A NOTABLE CAREER.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 15.

The Hon. Maharaj-Kumar of Tikari, one of the leading zemindars of Behar and an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, entertained Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, retiring Vice-President and Finance Member of the Council at a farewell banquet in the Grand Hotel this evening, which proved a brilliant and highly successful function. There was a large and representative gathering, including officials and non-officials, among whom were Sir Harcourt Butler, Mr. Ali Imam, Raja Sir Harnam Singh, Sir William Vincent, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Mazaral Haque, Mr. J. H. Kerr, Nawab Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Major-General Birdwood, Mr. Q. Huda, Mr. Shibata, Mr. Michael, Mr. Justice Shah Din, Mr. Sharp, Sir Davood Khan, Sardar Dalzib Singh, Col. Hazishah Bey, Mr. S. Sinha, Mr. Walter Wood, Mr. Azizuddin, Kunwoor Maharaj Singh, Mr. J. Scott, Sirdar Jogendra Singh, Rev. C. F. Andrews, Mr. Nethersole, Mr. Jailal, Mr. Muddiman, Mr. Mir Mahomed Khan, the Hon. Mr. Krishna, Sahay, Mr. Ross, Mr. W. E. Cotton, Col. Lee, Messrs. Lindsay, Staler, Ashmore, Maula Bux and others.

The Maharaj Kumar, in giving the toast of the evening, said.

Gentlemen,—I feel confident that the nomination of the toast I am now going to propose will be received by you with an enthusiastic welcome. You all know Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, who is now on the eve of his retirement from the exalted office of Finance Minister, which he has held for five years in India. During this period the country has passed through an exceptional period of prosperity, and we all know that the reputation which Sir Guy brought to India as a financier has gathered additional lustre by the skilful and masterly manner in which he has managed the financial affairs of the State.

A GREAT FINANCIER.

His name will go down in Indian history as one of the most successful Finance Ministers the country has ever had. But Sir Guy has a still higher title to the gratitude of all who have been associated with the development and the progress of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General. As its Vice-President, by his ability, impariality and sympathy he has in no small measure contributed to raise the dignity of that representative body to the level of those legislative chambers that are the best conducted in the world. Here, again, Sir Guy has laid the country under a debt of obligation which the well wishers of India must ever acknowledge with the deepest gratitude. But, gentlemen, while I have dwelt on these public virtues of Sir Guy, the list is not by any means complete.

A HUNTER OF BIG GAME.

As a sportsman, I may respectfully claim with him some fellow feeling. As a slayer of wild beasts, his fame has travelled far and wide. During his stay in India, he has had the satisfaction of adding to his trophies the biggest game that the heart of sportsman could ever desire to fall to his rifle.

A LEGION OF FRIENDS.

Both in private life as a friend, and in his relations with the people of the country, Sir Guy has acted up to the best traditions of the British race. He has ever stood up for the equal rights and the equal treatment of all classes of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor's subjects without any distinction. I am not committing any exaggeration when I say that Sir Guy has won the hearts of all who have come into social contact with him. In fact, Sir Guy's contribution to the advancement of India has been singularly in keeping with the enlightened rule of His Excellency Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, who, as you all know, is our Viceroy, the best beloved of the people. Indeed, the policy of large hearted sympathy which has marked the present Viceroyalty as the most benevolent the country has ever known, reminds me when I think of Sir Guy of the Persian saying Wazir-e-Chuni Shahr-e-Yar-e Chuna. (Like King, like Minnster).

Sir Guy is about to leave us; but I am sure he carries with him the unbound esteem and gratitude of India and the affection of the Indian people. We all wish him health and prosperity in that well-earned and honourable retirement which is a fitting termination to that brilliant career of which England and India may well be proud.

Gentlemen, I request you to drink to the health, prosperity and long life of my honoured guest, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson.

The toast was received with musical honours.

SIR GUY'S SPEECH.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, who received a splendid ovation, referred to the fact that before he left England he did not know a single Indian, except two, the first Indian members of the Secretary of States Council and that also a day before he left Victoria Station, and subsequently he made the acquaintance of one Indian who gave him a bad coin. He greatly appreciated the honour done to him, particularly by his host and the gentlemen present.

HISTORY OF TIKARI.

Continuing, he recalled the History of the Tikari Raj and said: The Tikari Raj rose into prominence in the 18th centuary when Raja Sundar Singh with his own forces helped Ali Wardi Khan the then Subadar of Bihar to get the Murshidabad Gaddi and become the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. He was the first and foremost of all the leading zemindars of the province of Azimabad.

Raja Sundar Singh was succeeded by his son Raja Bunyad Singh, who openly espoused the cause of British Rule in this country and for this reason, he and his two cousins were treacherously put to death by Mir Jafar, the Nawab Nazim of Bengal. He was succeeded by his son Miter Jit Singh, who got the title of Maharaja Bahadur from the English Government. He helped the British Government in the Kothan Mutiny and introduced agricultural reforms and cut many irrigation canals.

He was succeeded by his son Het Narain Singh, who got his sanad of Maharaja Bahadur from Lord Hardinge, the grand father of our present Viceroy. After his death, his widow administered the estate and vigorously helped the Government in checking the spread of the Mutiny of 1857 in the Gaya District. Her son Maharaja Ram Kishun Singh died in her life time, and was succeeded by his widow Maharani Raj Rup Kunwar, who was a noted philanthropist. She was succeeded by her daughter Maharajkumari Radheshwari Kishori, on whom the Government conferred the title of Maharani.

At her death the estates devolved on Maharaj Kumar Gopal Savan Narain Singh, my host of to-night.

THE MAHARAJ-KUMAR.

The Maharaj Kumar has been twice to Europe, is a great sportsman and there is hardly a work of public utility in Bihar in which he does not take a leading part. He has given a donation of Rs. 50,000 to the Gaya Water Works and is paying Rs. 200 a month to the Bihar National College at Bankipur. He is Vice-President of the Bihar Landholders Association and was one of the representatives of the landholders of the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions in the late Bengal Council. He now represents the landholders of the Patna division in the Behar Council and the landholders of the Province of Bihar and Orissa in the Imperial Council.

I consider it an especial compliment to be the guest of such a man.

ARRIVAL IN INDIA.

Five years in a life extending to 62 is but a short period, and it seems incredible that it is but five short years since I first landed in India. I cannot remember ever having spoken to an Indian other than the two members of the India Office Council and I certainly never had any Indian friends before I reached Calcutta. But in an incredible short space of time, I found myself not only quite at home with Indians of every rank but I found myself treated by them and found myself treating them as though I had lived in the country all my life and had associated with them on terms of friendships since my childhood. Except, perhaps, in Italy, I do not think it would have been possible for this to have happened anywhere but in India, and I shall always look back as one of my greatest pleasures in life upon the readiness and cordiality with which Indians of all degrees accepted my effort to make friends with them.

The fact is you have taken me as I am and made the best of me. I, on my side, have not attempted to be anything but what God has made me—"like myself, however, small, like myself or not at all."

CALCUTTA FRIENDSHIPS.

Calcutta was the first town which extended to me friendship and hospitality, a town with which I severed my connection with genuine and profound regret. With six months of my landing in Calcutta I could claim as intimate and kind friends Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, my subsequent colleague, Mr. Sinha, the Maharajahs of Burdwan, Durbhanga and Dighapjia, Messrs. Haque, Sinha, the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, Kumar Birendra Chunder Sinha, and the Nawab of Dacca, Raja Ranjit Sinha of Nashipur the Sens, Gyananda Prasanna of Gobardanga, Maharaja of Mahmudabad, and many others whom it would take too long for me to name. These are friends who, as far as I am concerned at any rate, will remain friends of mine as long as I live, and to them others have been added since I left Calcutta.

India is a country of pleasurable surprises, but I do not think I ever expected so pleasurable a surprise as I did on the first occasion when I went to call at Gyananda Prasanna's house. He had asked me to come and look at his trophies. I walked through a succession of very fine rooms which were ornamented by a number of trophies until I found myself suddenly in a very large hall quite as big as the ball room at Peterhof. The whole floor was covered with magnificent Bengal tigers' skins, as were the couches round the room.

A DAUGHTER OF INDIA.

In the very centre of the floor, seated on a cushion, was a most beautiful little Indian girl of, I suppose, about four years old. She was my host's only daughter. There was no one else in the room, and I never shall forget her beauty and the grace and modesty with which she came towards me and handed me a little nosegay of flowers. It was the most beautiful sight I think that I have ever seen, and it was a sight which enabled me to undertand how it is that grace and modesty are the birthright of Indian women not only in Bengal but in Madras, in Bombay, in the United Provinces, on the north-west frontier and in the Punjab. Everywhere I can claim to have attached friends.

KINDNESS FROM CHIEFS.

Great kindness and consideration also have I received from the Ruling Chiefs of India. To Kashmir, Mysore, Travancore, Benares, Sirmoor, Kapurthala and others my thanks are due. My association with the Members of the Legislative Council is primarily official but it did not need a recent expression of their desire to keep me in this country to tell me that my relations with them are not official only but also those of mutual respect, and, I think I may add, affection.

When I look back on the old fighting days when I was introducing additional taxation and when I re-read as I have done, the accounts of the hard knocks which we gave one another and remember my fights with Mr. Malaviya, with Mr. Gokhale, with Mr. Bannerjee, with Sir Thackersey, Mr. Dadabhoy and nearly all the other non-official members and look round this table to-night I am unable to realise how easy it is to establish a close friendship between our two races, a friendship which no difference of opinion need ever impair

OFFICIAL PEAS IN OFFICIAL SHOES.

A friend asked me the other day how it was that I had managed to walk through my journey in India without getting footstore, and I answered him thus:—It appears to me that the difficulty which so many Englishmen experience in their life journey through India is attributed to the fact that they put official peas into their boots, and in that connection, told him the story of two holy men who went on a pilgrimage and to mortify the flesh put peas in their shoes.

On arrival at their destination in a sorry plight, the other one sound footed and cheerful. The first one, said the second "Brother, thou hast great favour of God notwithstanding the peas in thy shoes thou canst walk so well." "Yes," replied the other, "but I did boil them or I had not been able to walk so far upon them.'

I boiled my official peas and thereby rendered them soft and pleasant under foot.

VALE!

Is it not natural that I should love India? May I not justly say to her in words which some of you will recognise, "Thou hast made me known to friends whom I knew not. Thou hast given me seats in homes not my own. Thou hast brought the distant near and made a brother of the stranger. When one knows the alien, there is none then, no door is shut. Bid me farewell, my brothers. I bow to you all and take my departure. Here I give back the keys of my door and I give up all claims to my home. Only ask for last kind words from you. We were neighbours for long but I received more than I could give."

VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, June 15.

Among the resolutions passed by the Vizagapatam District Conference there was one relating to the improvement of the Vizagapatam harbour which ran as follows:—This Conference prays the Government to speedily commence the construction of the long contemplated harbour at Vizagapatam, which affords great facilities for construction and which is the natural outlet for the produce of this district and the Central Provinces, and this Conference respectfully prays that the Viceroy may be pleased to visit the proposed harbour site at Vizagapatam during his forthcoming tour in Southern India.

"THE GEMS."

PERFORMANCE AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

On Saturday night at the Bombay Gymkhana a performance, well attended and much appreciated, was given by a company of artists well known to the Bombay Theatre-going public who for the occasion styled themselves "The Gems." The sisters Marie and Gladys Godwin, Miss Cissie Carter, Messrs. George Leslie, Leo George and Leo Gunn all gave turns which were interesting and amusing, and not the least amusing item on the programme was a sketch on the subject of writing a play in which Miss Cissie Carter and Mr. George Leslie entertained their audience with a dialogue humourous and provocative of much laughter and applause. Mr. Leo Gann's dancing was one of the features of a good show and Mr. Leo George in the "Night Watchman" was able to show that his Dickens impersonations are only a part of his repertoire. Mr. George Leslie's humourous contribution, "The Dame," was distinctly an appreciable part of the performance and Miss Cissie Carter in rendering "Moving Day" recalled her popularity at another house in Bombay. The Misses Godwin were applauded for their delightful songs.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A MILL.

One Shewa Vishram, a Hindu, aged 20, residing at De Lisle Road, was cleaning a frame machine in the New Islam Mills at Currey Road, when his left hand accidentally got crushed. He was removed to hospital, where the first three fingers of his left hand were amputated. He remained in hospital till the 9th instant when he was allowed to go home. On the 12th instant he attended for treatment as an outpatient, when he was again admitted and he subsequently contracted tetanus and died yesterday morning.

"GALLIA" FOUND.

ANCHORED 85 MILES NORTH-WEST OF BOMBAY.

TOWED TO JAFFERABAD.

The steamer Gallia which had been missing for several days past and for whose safety considerable anxiety was felt, has at last been found and is now lying safe at Jafferabad near Bhavnagar.

It will be remembered that after the steamer had been reported missing, the Bombay Port Trust Tug Rose was sent in search of her. The Rose conducted a vigorous search for the missing steamer, practically ransacking the whole of the Gulf of Cambay and the part of the Arabian Sea situated south of the Kathiawar coast, and eventually found her anchored about 85 miles north-west of Bombay.

It was at one time feared that the vessel might have met with bad weather during her voyage as it is well-known the Arabian Sea is very rough and dangerous for navigation just before the outbreak of the monsoon. She met with no such bad weather but there had been a fire in her bunkers, which made more repairs necessary than were at first thought probable.

Fortunately there was no loss of life, and the Rose safely towed her to Jafferabad.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

ANOTHER INTERESTING BUT SHORT PROGRAMME.

At the Royal Opera House, Chaupati, the management commenced on Saturday night the second week of their dancing festival, when the handsomely decorated theatre was well filled in all parts. Unfortunately the management were once again unable to show any cinematographic pictures, and, although there was a long programme of dances, in which acrobatic ability predominated over the actual knowledge of dancing in most cases, the performance did not last much longer than forty minutes, a fact which caused disappointment to many who complained not of its quality but of its brevity. Undoubtedly, the Jackovlewas are the finest turn of the evening, and loud encores greeted their interesting expositions of the Russian style of dancing on every occasion on which they appeared. Mme. Jackövlewa sang in the language of her country to the evident pleasure of the majority of those present and filled the house with her powerful voice. The sisters Du Barry and the "Six Butterflies" supply the troupe dances of the evening and accomplish their turns daintly. Fraulein Adele Diamond received much applause for her dance in Dutch costume which she rendered in an extremely pretty and vivacious maner, and, although we do not know what exactly constitutes a "pot-pourri" dancer we acknowledge that Mdlle. Lena Francois is at least gifted with an agility interesting to watch. A point which struck many of the public on Saturday night was the remarkable resemblance between Miss Irene Delmar, whom Bombay people already know as a dancer, and Mdlle. Bibi Jan, the Turkish harem dancer who arrived by Friday's mail-boat from London. Mdlle Bibi Jan's Turkish dances were effectively enhanced by limelight. Scotch and Irish dances by Miss Sybil Gerrard and Rosie Johnson respectively, and a hornpipe by Miss Annie Blackburn, completed a programme which was all too short for those who enjoyed it.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The preliminary announcements about the second part of the film "Quo Vadis?" which is now being shown at the Excelsior, were in no way exaggerated, for to the large audiences who were present on Saturday and Sunday it was at once evident that the management had promised nothing that it could not fulfil. The difficulty, indeed, is to give in words anything like an adequate idea of the strength and beauty of the film. It was a notable film last week in the first part, but this week it enters on a new phase which is more intense, more dramatic, and more beautiful. Nero has now reached the zenith of his power and popularity, and he comes very near losing all by his mad order to burn down the Imperial city. A considerable part of the film this week is occupied with striking scenes of the burning of Rome. Besides this film, the Excelsior has a full programme, amongst the new films being an excellent record of the recent festivities in connection with the Royal wedding in Berlin. There are also pictures in a lighter vein—somethig for everybody, and everything the best of its kind.

MILL-HAND'S SHOCKING DEATH.

Rungia Babaji, a Hindu lad, aged 15, was working in the Moon Mill at Sewree on Saturday morning, when his clothing got caught in the machinery which pulled the boy in and before the machine could be stopped his side was torn open and his intestines lacerated. He was removed to hospital, where he died yesterday morning.

INDIA IN ENGLAND.

MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS REPORT.

THE "TIMES" PROTEST.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 30.

In connection with the publication this week of Lord Kitchener's annual report on the administration of Egypt, the "Times" makes a suggestion to Simla and the India Office which is well worthy of adoption. "We wish," it says, "that the Government of India would furnish Englishmen at home with a similar lucid record, promptly issued, instead of the slovenly piece of hackwork known as the Moral and Material Progress Report which is annually flung by the India Office at an unheeding Parliament." Readers of "India under Curzon" will remember that Mr. Lovat Fraser in that book makes a vigorous onslaught upon Indian official reports, and more particularly upon this one, which has less to be said for it probably than could reasonably be said for any similar annual return in the Empire. It is always, to begin with, at least a year late. It is never anything but the baldest summary of facts; it is arranged on a mechanical plan according to provinces; it contains no general survey of Indian affairs; its references to anything that can properly come under the head of "moral progress or condition" are as meagre as they could well be, and in other respects it is the very opposite of what such a blue book should be and might easily become. Now that the protest has been so prominently emphasised in connection with one of the most interesting annual papers at present being produced, it may be hoped that the India Office will take the hint. Some three years ago it was suggested that the work of editing the statement might be entrusted to Sir Herbert Risley. But he is dead, and while it is probable that there is no one at the India Office quite so accomplished as he was in the use of the official style, it should not be a matter of great difficulty to select a competent man for the work.

MRS. BESANT IN LONDON.

Mrs. Besant is due to arrive in England by the incoming mail, and she will begin her lectures at the Queen's Hall on Sunday evening, her subject being something to do with Superhuman humanity. It is noteworthy that the English papers have made only the most meagre reference to the judgment in the civil suit in the Madras High Court, and practically none to the result of the libel actions against Dr. T. M. Nair and the editor of the "Hindu". Even the events at the Central Hindu College and the transfer of that institution to the Committee of the Hindu University have passed almost without mention on this side. The reason is not difficult to understand. English editors are deterred from discussing the law cases in view of the extraordinary unpleasantness of the evidence produced in court. In this respect the English Press obeys a convention of squeamishness which is in marked contrast to the practice prevailing in a section at least of the Indian Press. Wide advertisement is always given by the Theosophical Society to Mrs. Besant's lectures in London. On the present occasion that advertisement has been enormously extended, and the campaign is being worked with great astuteness. The publicity department of the Society is energetic in supplying the press with "explanations" of the High Court judgment and with statements regarding the present position of the Theosophical Society in India. More than this: it has been noticed that the Society is protecting itself from editorial hostility by advertising not only the forthcoming meetings but, at considerable length, the principles of Theosophy and the methods of propaganda adopted by the Society. Anyone who knows the intimate connection in present-day newspaper offices between the editorial and the advertising departments will understand how complete a safeguard this procedure provides.

SOUTH AFRICAN IMMIGRATION BILL.

On May 26th, as you will already have been informed, the new Immigration Restriction Bill passed its third reading in the South African Union Assembly. The progress of the measure has been recorded only in the briefest telegrams from Cape Town, so that we must await the arrival of the South African mail before it is possible to estimate the full character and probable results of the bill. It has been in charge of Mr. Fischer, the Union Minister of the Interior, who during the debates on the second reading took what can only be called a needless provocative line and occasionally used threats with regard to the probable policy to be adopted in future if the Indian community should resist the new law. He stated plainly that he had received assurances from the Imperial Government that his bill would be accepted as a satisfactory solution of the problem. If such an assurance has really been given by the Colonial Office, it shows either that Mr. Harcourt and his officials had not been properly informed as to the provisions of the bill, or else that the Colonial Office is still remarkably ignorant of the demands and temper of the South African Indians. The bill, so far as one is able to tell from the information at present available, is a serious evasion in most of its important provisions of the provisional settlement arrived at some two years ago. The telegram announcing the third reading suggests even that the very imperfect safeguards originally inserted have been diminished during the later stages of the debate. For example, the saving clause regarding the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown, in connection with the right of appeal to the Immigration Boards or to other authorities, has been omitted. This would seem to imply that the bill in its final form is still less favourable to the Indian immigrant than it was in its original shape when it was subjected to adverse criticism in India.

LORD CURZON TO THE FORE.

Earl Curzon is rapidly qualifying for the post of imperial orator, *vice* Lord Rosebery, who withdraws more and more completely into the seclusion of an early old age. During the past few months Lord Curzon has been chosen to deliver speeches on important occasions of many kinds, and no one has been so prominent as he at all the gatherings connected with the Scott Antarctic Expedition. He presided last week at Lieutenant Evans's lecture in the Albert Hall, and on Monday of this week he was in the chair at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society when the Society's medals were distributed to members of the expedition. Since then he has been sharing with Lord Morley the honours at the Royal Literary Fund's annual dinner, when both the eminent speakers handled the attractive theme of literature as a profession and its very doubtful rewards. The well-known story of Carlyle receiving from Disraeli the offer of a knighthood and pension was recalled by Lord Morley, who quoted Carlyle's characteristic jest on the occasion. On this I find a paragraph in the entertaining Miscellany column of the "Manchester Guardian" which your readers may like to have:—

When Disraeli, in a memorable letter, offered the Grand Cross of the Bath to Carlyle, the old man, according to the delightful anecdote told by Lord Morley at the Royal Literary Fund dinner, asked what he could do with a G.C.B.; people would call it his Grand Cap and Bells. Truth to tell, the initials of the great knightly order are capable of many applications, satirical and other, as Lord Curzon, who was chairman at the same dinner, has reason to know. Just before the Delhi Durbar of 1903 Lord Curzon, as Viceroy of India, made the famous agreement with the late Nizam of Hyderabad by which the fine province of Berar was transferred to the Government of India under a perpetual lease. The papers were still discussing the bargain, which was admittedly most favourable to the British Government, when the Durbar Honours List appeared, with a G.C.B. against the Nizam's name. "Give Curzon Berar" said the wits of Anglo-Indian clubs and messes, then, as always admiringly critical of Lord Curzon's abilities.

AN UNREGARDED ASPECT OF IRRIGATION.

Indian irrigation has been unusually prominent as a subject of description and discussion during the past fortnight. It is not a little curious that on this side, as in India, it is deemed sufficient to consider irrigation simply as an engineer's job, and as providing results which are related simply to the cultivation of new tracts of country, largely for export crops, and the facilitation of the revenue officer's duties. An article which appeared in the "New Statesman" of Saturday last called welcome attention to other and certainly no less important aspects of the irrigation schemes. It points out that the Indian irrigation colonies are certainly not so successful from the sociological point of view as that of the engineer and land revenue officer. The visitor who is taken to view the latest results finds himself confronted with colonies in which, as an observer quoted by the "New Statesman" says, hardly any provision is made for the conditions of civilized life. "Neither the educational nor the sanitary nor the medical officers, not even the officers responsible for police or roads were asked to report what such a colony required: and no one seems to have planned out anything like a model settlement." A somewhat striking illustration of this critical point of view was provided yesterday afternoon in a paper on Irrigation Works in India read before the Indian section of the Royal Society of Arts by Sir John Benton. The paper is an elaborate and valuable piece of work, summarizing all the results of irrigation enterprise in the last quarter of a century; but it omits the social aspects of the subject. Sir John Benton, for example, says that "the brilliant results attained on the Punjab open canals are eloquent testimony of the good services rendered by the irrigation officers as regards the scheming, execution, and management of the works, and of the equally good services of the revenue officers with regard to colonisation and revenue questions". His comment on the colonies that are to be created on the Lower Bari Doab is that here, "as in the case of the other colonies, the waste lands will all be divided up into squares or rectangles of the same area, which will facilitate colonisation and all subsequent assessment operations." At the end of his paper he summarises the results which had been obtained and are to be expected from irrigation enterprise. They are: an increase in the produce of the country, an enhancement of the land revenue, handsome direct profits from irrigated tracts, increased railway receipts, famine expenditure diminished and misery obviated, and finally a beneficial political effect. It may be thought that the beneficial political effect, judging by the results in the Punjab not many years ago, does not invariably follow a settlement of large bodies of people in a newly irrigated region; but in general no doubt Sir John Benton is justified in believing that the provision of easier conditions, even without reference to the wider social needs of the people, tends, in lessening the severity of the struggle for existence, to bring about a more general contentment among the agricultural population. But the point here is that while giving full prominence to the scientific and economic results of these immense schemes of canal irrigation, the authorities tend to overlook certain other aspects of the question which would certainly be made most prominent in any other part of the world. The enormous difference, for instance, in principle and in outlook between the Indian Irrigation Department and the authorities responsible for the astonishing enterprise now approaching completion in Panama is a striking and instructive phenomenon.

AWARDS TO HEROES.

LORD CURZON AND THE SCOTT EXPEDITION.

There was necessarily a note of sadness in the proceedings of the anniversary meeting of the Royal Georgraphical Society on May 26 at Burlington-gardens, because some of the principal awards were bestowed upon members of the Scott Expedition says the "Daily Chronicle." Only Lieutenant Campbell is alive to receive his, but Lady Scott and Mrs. E. A. Wilson were present to accept on behalf of the dead heroes—their husbands—the gifts of the Society.

In handing to Lady Scott an antique silver casket, suitably inscribed, to contain the Patron's Medal and the Special Antarctic Medal, which were awarded to Captain Scott in 1904, the president, Lord Curzon, said that the Council and Society wished to shew their appreciation of the heroism of his death.

The Patron's Medal was awarded to the late Dr. E. A. Wilson, who perished with his leader. By his skill as an artist Dr. Wilson greatly enhanced the value of his scientific work, and by his remarkable powers of endurance became one of the most dependable sledge travellers of this expedition, and of the last, in which he served as chief of the scientific staff.

To Lieut. Campbell a special award was made, in the form of a gold watch, for the ability and good leadership as commander of the Northern party, which enabled him, when left at Terra Nova Bay with small resources, to bring his party through a long Polar winter, and to conduct it in safety in the spring a distance of 230 miles to the base of the expedition at Cape Evans.

For the first time in the history of the Society an award was made to a lady, the Gill memorial being bestowed on Miss Lowthian Bell for the many years' work in exploring the geography and archaeology of Syria, Mesopotamia, and Turkey in Asia.

The Victoria medal was presented to Colonel S. Burrard, the Surveyor-General of India, the president remarking that there had probably been no Surveyor-General of equal scientific attainments since the days of Everest.

SCOTT PARTY RELICS.

In his presidential address, Lord Curzon said it was impossible to read the tale of the Antarctic tragedy without realising that Captain Scott was beaten not by some isolated catastrophe, still less by want of forethought or provision on his own part, but by a combination of misfortunes, raining down one upon the other with a relentlessness that reminded one of a Greek play in its sombre fury.

It would, he was sure, be a consolation for the public to know that no effort will be made to disturb the bodies of the heroes in the place where they lie, and it was, he believed, the unanimous desire of their relatives that at no time may this be attempted. "In this country we can now devote ourselves, with the funds that have been so generously contributed from all parts of the world, to providing for those who have been left bereaved, to publishing the scientific and other results of the expedition, which will be done with a thoroughness and on a scale never previously attempted, and to commemorating the dead in some appropriate and worthy manner."

The museum, which forms a conspicuous feature in the new quarters of the Society in Kensington, will contain, said Lord Curzon, some of the most interesting relics of this never-to-be-forgotten expedition. Mrs. Wilson had offered some of the water-colour sketches of her late husband, which were beautiful works of art; and when Lady Scott had made use of the diary of her husband for the book which she would presently take in hand, she had promised to place it on loan with them, and she might be sure that they would cherish it as a treasure beyond price.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer bring a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

LIABILITY OF TRUSTEES.

SEQUEL TO AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

DINBAI WIDOW AND OTHERS *v.* R. D. SETHNA AND OTHERS.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs to make the defendants liable for certain monies, as trustees.

The plaintiffs in this case are the widow and children of one Pestonji Jamshedji Gara. In November, 1901, a fire occurred in one of the cotton presses in Colaba, belonging to the Bombay Cotton Press Company, Ltd., whereby the entire press was destroyed. Gara was at that time engineer in charge of this press and he took a heroic part in trying to put out the fire. Unfortunately, while trying to put out the fire he himself was burned to death. Gara's wife and children were therefore left destitute. About the month of November, the second, third, fourth and fifth defendants, (viz.: Mr. P. M. Murzban, Dr. D. B. Pestonji, Dr. B. D. Kapadia and Mr D. C. Shroff) and Mr. Rustomji Manekji Heeramanek constituted themselves into a committee for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and establishing a fund for the benefit of the family of Gara. A circular letter was issued inviting subscriptions and it was signed by the second, third, fourth and fifth defendants, Mr. Heeramanek and Mr. K. R. Cama. It was stated in the circular that subscriptions were to be sent to Mr. R. M. Heeramanek, who was the sole proprietor of the firm of Messrs. R. M. Heeramanek and Company. A sum of nearly Rs. 20,000 was collected and received. The subscription list was closed in September, 1908, and the defendants and Heeramanek as trustees of the said fund published a printed report to the effect that there was a balance of Rs. 19,982, of which Rs. 19,000 had been deposited with the Queen Mills Co., and Rs. 982 with the National Bank of India. They also intimated in the report that that sum was to be invested in Port Trust bonds and a deed of trust was to be executed.

HOW THE TRUST FUND WAS EMPLOYED.

By the aforesaid acts, the plaintiffs say that the defendants and Mr. Heeramanek constituted themselves as trustees of the said fund, for the benefit of the plaintiffs, the beneficiaries of the trust fund. Subsequent to the deposit of Rs. 19,000 with the Queen Mills Co., the said company became involved in pecuniary difficulties and even then the defendants took no steps to carry out their proposals contained in their report, or to secure the trust funds.

About the month of May, 1910, the original first defendant i.e. Rustomji M. Heeramanek, withdrew the sum of Rs. 19,000 lying with the Queen Mills Co. and utilised it for the purpose of his firm of Messrs. R. M. Heeramanek and Co. Heeramanek was the sole partner of the said firm. The plaintiffs said that by allowing the fund to remain as a deposit with the Queen Mills Co., and again by allowing it to be withdrawn from the Co., and to be utilised for his own purposes by Heeramanek, the second, third, fourth and fifth defendants, committed a breach of their duty as co-trustees, Heeramanek also acted in breach of his duty as a trustee in withdrawing and utilising the monies for the purposes of his firm. The defendants did not take any care to ascertain in what manner the original first defendant, i.e., Heeramanek dealt with the money left with his firm, and therefore committed a breach of their duty as co-trustees. The plaintiffs have been wholly deprived of all benefit of the sum of Rs. 19,000.

Mr. R. M. Heeramanek had filed his petition in insolvency and his estate and effects had become vested in the Official Assignee of this Court, Mr. R. D. Sethna, who had been made a party defendant. The plaintiffs said that the defendants had been guilty of negligence and breach of duty and were therefore liable to make good the sum of Rs. 19,000.

DEFENDANT'S LIABILITY.

The defendants' case was that they were not responsible. Mr. Heeramanek alone was responsible to make good the amount, as the public were invited to send the subscriptions to him and he received those subscriptions. They would have been liable if they had received the monies. They did not receive the monies and therefore they were not liable. The defendants said that they merely leant their names to the appeal made on behalf of Gara. The third and fourth defendants said that Messrs. Heeramanek and Murzban looked after the funds and it was their duty to invest them in proper securities.

Mr. Jardine and Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Talyarkhan and Mr. Weldon appeared for the second defendant.

Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. Jayakar appeared for the third and fourth defendants.

Mr. Taraporevala and Mr. Mulla appeared for the fifth defendant.

SETTLEMENT EFFECTED.

When the case was called on for hearing, Mr. Jardine for the plaintiffs submitted to the Court that terms had been offered by the other side, they thought it better to accept the terms in the interests of the minor children, who were plaintiffs in this suit. The defendants 2 to 5 agreed to make a payment of Rs. 16,000. The second defendant promised to pay 40 per cent. of the total sum of Rs. 16,000; the third, fourth and fifth defendants promised to pay 20 per cent. respectively. The plaintiffs were all adults except the fourth, seventh, eighth and ninth plaintiffs. The sum of Rs. 16,000 would be given to the adults.

Mr. Justice Macleod passed a decree, with the consent of all the parties, to the effect that Rs. 6,400 were to be paid by the second defendant and Rs. 3,200 were to be given by the third, fourth and fifth defendants respectively to the plaintiffs. The money was to be paid to the plaintiff's solicitors. Each party to bear its own costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Company.

Solicitors for the second defendant: Mr. F. P. Payri.

Solicitors for the third and fourth defendants: Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co.

Solicitors for the fifth defendant: Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Kolah.

SUIT FOR PARTITION OF FAMILY PROPERTY.

CONSENT DECREE OBTAINED.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

HORMUSJI H. VAKIL AND ANOTHER *v.* ABDUL RAHIM AYUB AND OTHERS.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad with Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Jehangir Vakil appeared for the first and second defendants.

Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Mulla appeared for the fifth and seventh defendants.

Mr. Jafferbhoy appeared for the third defendant.

Mr. Kanga appeared for the sixth and eighteenth defendants.

Mr. Peerbhoy appeared for the tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth defendants.

Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the fifteenth defendant.

One Haji Abba, a Cutchi Memon inhabitant of Bombay, died in 1902 leaving considerable movable and immovable property. He left him surviving one son, and several grandchildren. During his life-time two of his grandsons, viz., the first and fourth defendants in this suit, incurred considerable debts and the said Haji Abba paid their creditors off debiting the amounts so paid against their shares in the joint family property. Abdool Karim Ayub, the fourth defendaat, went on incurring further debts and was put in jail at the instance of his creditors. To save himself from his creditors the said Abdool Karim Ayub proposed to sell off his share in the joint family property.

ALLEGED BENAMI TRANSACTION.

On hearing of this one Abdulla Haji Dawood, the father-in-law of the fourth defendant, thought himself of buying up the share of the fourth defendant, for the benefit of his daughter's children and put up a benamidar, one Nanabhai Dhunjibhoy Banaji, to buy the said share. The same was sold to the benamidar for Rs. 4,500. The intention of the said Abdulla, the father-in-law, was to settle any thing more than Rs. 4,500 that may be obtained in respect of the fourth defendant's share, in favour of his daughter's children. The said Abdulla Haji Dawood died in 1901 after having appointed the two plaintiffs, along with Rahimtulla Haji Dawood and Haji Saboo Sidick, both since deceased, and also one Fazulbhoy Visram as his Executors. The plaintiffs having obtained probate of the will got an assignment executed to them from the benamidar and the fourth defendant agreed to this, and he also confirmed the sale. Subsequently the fourth defendant attempted to establish that the assignment of his share to his father-in-law was to secure Rs. 4,500 only and the transaction was not binding upon him as an absolute sale. The plaintiffs, as the executors of Abdoola Haji Dawood, and assignees of the share of the fourth defendant in the property of Haji Abba, pray for a partition of the joint family property in accordance with a scheme prepared by them.

THE FOURTH DEFENDANT'S SHARE.

Mr. Setalvad said that the only question in the suit was whether the plaintiffs were solely entitled to the share of the fourth defendant in the family property or whether the fourth defendant's children, born after the assignment, were entitled to a share. The plaintiffs submitted they were entitled to the whole. If Ahmad, son of the fourth defendant, was allowed to have a share, the plaintiffs would get only one half of the share; and if further the afterborn children of the fourth defendant were allowed to share, the plaintiffs would get only one-fourth out of the fourth defendant's share. The Executors were fully prepared to abide by the directions of the Court. They were also prepared to carry out the trust which Abdulla intended to create in favour of his grandchildren, if they could do so legally without prejudicing the interests of the minor. He submitted that Abdul Karim passed the interest of his son the fifth defendant also by the assignment. He submitted that no question with regard to the afterborn children of Abdul Karim having a share could then arise.

Macleod, J: I fail to see how Abdul Karim the grandson can assign away the interest of his children in the property.

Mr. Setalval submitted that just as it was open to a Hindu father to alienate his son's share in the property fo rhis legitimate debts, so it was competent to Abdul Karim here to alienate not only his own interests in the property but that of his son too. As between hmiself and his son Abdul Karim had exactly the rights of a Hindu father against his son, inspite of the fact that Abdul Karim was a grandson in the joint family. His Lordship had to determine from the terms of the assignment what it conveyed to the assignee. In 21 Bom. there were dicta to the effect that an assignee of a Hindu co-parcener only took the interest that the assignor would have taken at the time that the partition actually took place. These obiter dicta were based on a case in 14 Madras. But subsequent Madras cases had not followed the ruling in 14 Madras. The reasoning of 21 Bom. was difficult to follow. They said the alienee's interest might not be enlarged but might be diminished. That was not logical.

At this stage of the hearing the parties came to an agreement and a decree was passed by consent. The share of Abdul Karim's branch in the joint family property was to be divided into four equal parts, the plaintiffs getting one-fourth and the other three parts going to Abdul Karim's children. The whole share of Abdul Karim's branch was to be burdened with the maintenance of the widows and unmarried daughters. The properties will be portioned in accordance with the scheme annexed to the plaint, to be modified in certain particulars. All costs will come out of the estate.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Payne and Co.

Attorneys for the defendants: Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim Kolah and Company and Messrs. Payne and Company.

ALLEGED BREACH OF PROMISE.

PARSI'S SUIT WITHDRAWN.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

F. H. PAVRI VS. S. P. SOONAWALLA.

The plaintiff in this suit prays that the defendant may be ordered to pay such sum of money by way of damages to the plaintiff for procuring the breach of promise of marriage with his adopted daughter Mehrbai, as the Court may deem fit, and that the defendant may be ordered to hand over to the plaintiff the gifts, presents etc., made to his family and the said Mehrbai or the equivalent thereof, namely, Rs. 7,000.

The plaintiff alleges that he and the defendant's family have been on terms of intimacy for over 20 years. The defendant and his wife had in the family a girl named Mehrbai who was believed by the plaintiff to have been adopted by them. In or about 1904, when the plaintiff was 23 and Mehrbai about 11, it was arranged between the plaintiff and his uncle on the one hand and the defendant and his wife on the other that the plaintiff should marry Mehrbai. To the said arrangement the said Mehrbai's natural parents were consenting parties. Since then the plaintiff had been treated as their prospective son-in-law. The plaintiff from time to time made numerous presents to the said Mehrbai as well as money presents to the defendant and his wife. Mehrbai being a minor then, all the presents were taken possession of by the defendant and his wife. In 1906, whilst the plaintiff was lying ill in Dr. Masina's Hospital, it was arranged, during one of the visits to him there by the defendant, his wife and Mehrbai, that on his recovering completely the plaintiff was to be married to Mehrbai. The marriage was, however, postponed. In 1909, the plaintiff, getting into a quarrel with the defendant's wife, was forbidden to visit the family and Mehrbai. Still, he managed to meet Mehrbai, who, in spite of the meet Mehrbai, who, in spite of the defendant's wife's opposition, had great affection for him and expressed her willingness to marry him. With a view to prevent her being coerced into marrying another person against her will, Mehrbai had herself photographed together with the plaintiff. He had been informed that it had been arranged to marry Mehrbai against her will to another person, she being in March 1912 still a minor. The plaintiff thereupon sent a notice to the defendant warning him against inducing Mehrbai to refuse to marry the plaintiff and forcing her against her wish into marriage with another person.

DEFENDANT'S VERSION.

The defendant denies that there was any great intimacy between him and the plaintiff. He came to know the latter in 1906 when he (the defendant) became an apprentice in the Dinshah Petit Mills in which the plaintiff was serving as a waste clerk. There were no valuable presents made by the plaintiff to Mehrbai to the knowledge of the defendant, and though asked to state how he arrived at the figure of Rs. 7,000 as the value of the presents, the plaintiff has not given any particulars. When in 1909 (and not 1906) the plaintiff lay ill in hospital, the defendant visited him two or three times, but never arranged to marry Mehrbai to him on his recovery. In 1909, the defendant and his wife became for the first time aware of the plaintiff's designs on Mehrbai and in consequence forbade him from coming to their house or seeing Mehrbai. Though it has been arranged to marry Mehrbai to another person, the defendant denies that it is against her wish. The defendant never consented to or approved of any engagement between the plaintiff and Mehrbai, much less had he given any assurance that they would be married. The defendant contends that there is no cause of action as against him.

Mr. Davar and Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiff: Mr. Talyar Khan and Mr. Kanga appeared for the defendant.

On the suit being called on Saturday, Mr. Mulla, who held Mr. Campbell's brief, said that his client did not wish to proceed with the suit. The suit was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—
Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

Solicitors for the defendant:—
Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomji and Devidas.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY THE 15 OF JUNE, 1913.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar).

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 40.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

PETITIONS FOR HEARING.

401-13—Captain & V. Manecklal Narsilal v Narsilal Jaikissondas & ors. Mehta & D. 9-6-13.

950-12—Subnis & G. Hajarimal Baldevji v. Ramchandra Sadashiv and anr. Chitnis M. & K. 9-6-13.

Ap. No. 15-13.

835-12—Dubash & Co. Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani v. Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar & anr. Tyabjee D. & Co. 10-6-13.

531-05—Plaintiff in Person Aga Zainal Abadin v. Abbas bin Hoosein & ors. Notices 29-3-13.

Re Arbitration Act.

X of 1899.—Dikshit & P. Chandernath Chukerbutty Petitioner v. Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur (Respondent) Beck M. R. & Co., Notice 16-4-13.

S. S.

471-13—Khanderao L. & M. Lakchand Bhagaji & Co. a firm v. Ebrahim Haji Ahmed Judah and S. Judge's order 26-5-13.

FOR CONSENT DECREE (in Court.)

402-13—Shaw M. & H. Haji Joosub Haji Sheriff v. Nasirudin Valley Mahomed & anr. Payne & Co.

148-13—Soondercas & Co. Manecklal Chotalal v. Kagdi Kamaluddin Mahomedally Mehta & Co., & anr.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1251-12.—Captain and V. Chimanram Motiram a firm v Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansur, Motiohand and D. Part heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

102-13.—Malvi H. M. & R., Tribhuwandas Narottamdas Malvi v. Abdulally Hakimji Paghdiwala & anr. Surajmal & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

114-13.—Payne and Co., Abdulla Haji Mowji & Co., a firm v. Sha Vanmalji Jetha, Jamsetji R. & D.

S. C. Ct.

905-22461-12—Crawford B. & Co., The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay and anr. v. Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt. & ors. v. Edgelow G. W. & Co.

1005-12.—D. J. Mantri, Damodhar Kanoo Thakur & anr. The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co. Ld., Craigie B. & C. Vacha & Co.

779-09.—Diksit & P. N. C. Pramanlo Messrs. Price Wills Ruves, a firm Little and Co., For postponement.

550-11.—Matubhai J. & M. Chimanlal Karamchand, v. Popat Amarchand a firm & anr. Shamrao M. & H. Manchershaw & N. In person.

766-12.—Vatcha and Co., R. D. Sethna, v. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhowji K. & C.

1245-12.—Mulji K. & Th., Nana Yessoo Padval, v. Sitabai widow and anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12.—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1319-12.—Edgelow G. W. & Co., Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ld., Payne & Co.

43-13.—Edgelow G. W. & C. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ld. Payne & Co.

309-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanyalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12.—Chitnis M. & R. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12.—Sabnis and G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Manaji Vakil Cooverji Raje Shirke Daph. F. & D.

594-12.—Sabnis and G. Bai Sitabai widow v. Govindrao Madhavrao Dukle & ors.

666-11.—Jamsetji R. & D. Sada Penna & Co. a firm v Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. for trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-3-13.

623-12—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Posab Haji v. Jakeria Haji Oosman Capt. & V. Ch. S. & 18-3-13.

(*Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

In the Division Court No. 48.

FOR JUDGMENT.

636-11—Madh K. & C. Chhogmal Balkissondas a firm Jainarayen Ranyalal Malvi H. M. & R. a firm.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

918-12—Craw B. & Co. Marie Fanriyde Corive Frederick Vincent de L'Orive Pateil & Ez.

FOR REFERENCE.

4-12—E. F. Nicholson In the Government v. Fatmabai widow & ors. Nanu H. & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1278-12.—Payne & Co., Abdul Karim Haji Jaffer v. Mahomed Jaffer Ramjanalli & ors. Little & Co., Part heard.

822-11.—Bhaishanker K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd. v. Gordhandas Khatau Edgelow G. W. & Co. Craigie B. & C.

25-13.—Madhowji K. & C. Goculdas Karsondas v. Valivahu widow Unwalla P. & P.

738-12.—Payne & Co., Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam v. Kapurchan Mohunji Little & Co.

166-13—G. H. Dalal Messrs. Kuberdas Narsidas, a firm v. Messrs. Mogilal Bapulal a firm Surajmal & Co.

826-12—Payne & Co. Miya Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Cotani & anr. v. The Shegarh Coal Co. Ltd. & anr.

229-11—Motichand & D. Ishwardas Modi a firm v. Tarachand Lakmandas Ranga & S. Part heard by W. Jon 10-12-12 & anr.

105-13—Payne & Co. Bai Goolbai Behramshaw D. v Behramshaw D. Harvar Ard. H. W. & Co.

163-13—G. H. Dalal Messrs. Kuberdas Narsidas Nemidas Velji Rajpal & ors. v. Dastur & Co. a firm.

70-13—Payne & Co. Sonnram Jitmal a firm v. Mookhibai widow Patell & Ez.

439-12—Ty. W. & Co. Jotram Kedarnath a firm v. Kapurchand Panalal & anr. Bhai R. & G.

1156-12—Dubash & P. Naranji Judveshwar Joshi v. Chaganlal Ambaram Purshit & anr. Amina & D. Moti & D.

1166-12—Mulji & Th. Asharam Jaitaram & anr. v. Sapkalchand Maganlal Madh & Ch.

1226-12—Captain & V. Manalal Goolabchand & anr. Jugalkishore Balkissore & anr. Payne & Co.

1228-12—Kanga & S. Keshowji Deokaran Lakhamsey Kuverji & ors. v. Mehta & D.

1111-12—Payne & Co. Khooshiram Bhagwandas Dharamdas Manghermal Jam. R. & D. a firm.

1253-12—Bhimji & Co. Mowji Nanji & anr. Dewji Tricumdas & ors. Sh. D. & D. Mulla & M.

STRIKE SEQUEL.

FIREMEN ON TRIAL,

INCITEMENT AND UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, second Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kaikobad Naoroji of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police charged (1) Bahadur Khoodabux, (2) Sarfaraj-khan Tasavarkhan, (3) Sajad Hossein Ruyazoodin, (4) Ismail Mahomed, (5) Mahomed Dadoomia, (6) Gosai Dewa, and (7) Mahomed Malari, the first six accused being firemen and the last a call-boy in the employ of the railway, with being members of an unlawful assembly, the common object of which was by means of criminal force to compel other firemen to join them in the railway strike which they were not legally bound to do, and with rioting.

Inspector Mirza of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police conducted the prosecution; while Mr. Chhatrapati, pleader, defended the first, second, third and sixth accused. Mr. Saher, barrister-at-law, defended the fourth and fifth accused.

Dr. J. M. Meherhowji, assistant surgeon, B. B. and C. I. Railway deposed to his having treated the fireman R. Menzies on the 2nd instant and having given him a certificate. Menezis had two weals on the back and a bruise on the neck, caused by blows with a stick. Witness also deposed to having examined fireman Ameerkhan who had a contused wound on the nose, a bruise on the neck and three weals on the right calf.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chhatrapati, the witness said the injuries were superficial.

A MEETING OF FIREMEN.

Krishna Gangu, a fireman in the employ of the Railway, examined by Mr. Mirza, said that on the 31st ultimo he saw a crowd of firemen and others near the dispensary. The first, the second, the third and the seventh accused told him not to go to work as all the other firemen had struck work. He was present at a meeting held on the 1st instant, when fireman Sorabji read the Agent's reply and told the strikers that their requests had been granted and that they should go home quietly. After the meeting was over about two or three hundred of the strikers said they would go to the station and take down the firemen. The crowd proceeded towards the Elphinstone Road Station. The witness could not say if any of the accused was in the crowd but they were at the meeting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saher, the witness said the meeting was orderly and nobody preached violence.

Jakariakhan Aslamkhan, a cleaner in the employ of the Railway, said he was on the platform of the Elphinstone Road station on the day in question on his way home. He saw a crowd stopping a train that came in and Ameerkhan being pulled out and assaulted with fists and umbrellas. He rescued Ameerkhan, who was subsequently taken away by the crowd, who however did not assault him on the way.

His Worship charged all the accused with being members of an unlawful assembly and with rioting, to which they all pleaded not guilty.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENTS.

The first accused said he did not attend the meeting held by strikers near Dhun Mill on the morning of the 1st instant, nor was he present at the disturbance at the Elphinstone-road station.

The second accused said he was not present at the disturbance; his elder brother came and took him away to Bombay.

The third accused said he was newly employed in the railway and knew nothing about the disturbance.

The fourth accused admitted that he was on the station platform. He was a fireman and struck work through fear. He did not attend the meeting of the strikers. One Mastoon broke the glass window of the brake-van and received injuries on the hand.

The fifth accused said he was present on the station as he wanted to go to Bombay. He knew nothing about the disturbance. He got into the train and went home.

The sixth accused said that he lived in the chawl near the station. He was not on the railway line. He was simply looking on.

The seventh accused said on the 31st ultimo he was on night duty and on the morning of the 1st instant went home to Currey-road. He was not present at the Elphinstone-road station. At about 2-45 p.m. that day he went to church and returned home.

Mahomed Hasankhan Darabkhan, keeper of a licensed eating-house at De Lisle Road, deposed that the first accused was in his hotel from 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. on the 1st instant. He remembered this because on that day the boy who had accompanied the first accused to the shop broke a saucer.

Vali Mahomed deposed that at the time the rioting occured on the day in question the accused No. 2 was dining at his place.

Mr. Chhatrapati addressing the Court said the prosecution had put the case very fairly and frankly when they said that none of the accused started the rioting and that they had been forced to go on strike by others. The meeting in question was a quiet one.

Mr. Saher addressing the Court said the common object of the assembly was at the worst to induce the firemen to go on strike. The train was no doubt stopped but there was no evidence to show that she had been stopped or the chain pulled by any member of the crowd. The accused were going home and Counsel said they could not be convicted if they happened to be among the crowd that might have collected there. Even if his Worship held that the assembly was an unlawful one, Counsel asked the Court to hold that his clients were not members of that assembly. Mr. Mirza addressing the Court argued that the assembly was an unlawful one. The accused had used violence. He asked for a deterrent punishment.

His Worship reserved his decision till tomorrow.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT ON TRIAL.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Inspector Morris of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged R. H. Bunnell, formerly an assistant in Messrs. Treacher and Company with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of three sums, Rs. 238, Rs. 519 and £10, belonging to Messrs. Treacher and Co.

Superintendent Sullivan of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department conducted the prosecution while Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, of Messrs. Payne and Co., with Mr. Pyne, said he represented the accused.

Balchandra Sadashiv, formerly a cashier in the employ of Messrs. Treacher and Co., cross-examined by Mr. Payne, said he was the receiving cashier. He had nothing to do with sending the £10 remittance to London. He signed some of the receipts but not all. It was not his duty to do this.

On the application of Mr. Payne, who pointed out that the second charge was really made up of two items, one of which was for Rs. 519 and the other Rs. 256, both being of different dates, the second charge was amended to Rs. 519.

The further hearing was adjourned to the 26th instant.

ALLEGED RASH ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, third Presidency Magistrate, sub-Inspector Chimalal charged one Haji Shirdal with doing a rash and negligent act and thereby endangering human life. The charge against the accused was that a few days ago he had an altercation with one Bawoo Ram, in which after abusive words had been exchanged, the accused picked up an instrument and threw it at Bawoo Rama. The instrument struck a perambulator close by and rebounding hit the complainant, causing him slight injuries.

The defence was that the charge was a false one, brought against the accused at the instigation of one Abdul Wahab, between whom and the accused it was further alleged there was trade rivalry.

The accused was acquitted.

THEFT OF SOVEREIGNS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Ashton, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged one Haji Kurban Mahamed with the theft of two sovereigns and a pair of nail scissors belonging to one Haji Khoja Abbas. Both the men were going on a pilgrimage to Mecca. The charge against the accused was that about five days ago while the complainant was asleep at the Lahore Railway Station, the accused removed the property from his person. On arriving in Bombay, the complainant reported the matter to the police, who recovered the property from the accused. The accused had stitched the property in his cap. The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

BARODA LIBRARIES.

SEND OFF TO MR. BORDEN.

A large party of the staff of the Baroda Central Library Department together with a number of friends and admirers were present on Sunday evening last at the Victoria Docks, Bombay, to bid farewell to Mr. W. A. Borden, Director of State Libraries, Baroda, and to Mr. J. S. Kudalkar, M.A., L.L.B., Curator, Central Library, the former of whom is going back to his native land, America and the latter on a tour of study abroad in connection with the library department of the State.

Mr. Kudalkar has been sent by the Baroda State to study the latest methods of library administration in England, on the Continent and in America. Mr. Borden is an American Library expert who was brought to Baroda by H. H. the Maharajah to organise the scattered libraries in his State and to place them on quite a modern footing, particularly on American lines. Mr. Borden has been largely successful in his object and is confident that the free public library movement has now taken firm root in the State. As his three years' tenure of Directorship has expired, Mr. Borden is going back to his native land. The State has reaped much benefit by Mr. Borden's life-long experience of library administration and will always remember him as the pioneer of the free library movement in Baroda. Mr. Borden is a typical American gentlemen, kindly, genial, frank, and full of enthusiasm for the work undertaken by him.

"THE SUNSHINE PRINCESS."

KAISER'S WEDDING TOAST.

SCENES IN THE ROYAL CASTLE.

The wedding took place in Berlin on May 24 of Princess Victoria Louise, the Kaiser's only daughter, and Prince Ernest Augustus, son of the Duke of Cumberland, which marks the complete reconciliation between the royal houses of the Hohenzollerns and the Guelphs.

The following description of the wedding from an English lady who was present at the ceremony as a guest was published by the "Daily Mail."

Of the four marriages in the family of the German Emperor which have taken place during the last decade in the old grey pile of the Berlin castle, it may be safely asserted that not even that of the Crown Prince approached in thrilling interest and universal popularity that which occurred yesterday, when the only daughter of the Kaiser, the darling of the German people, married the man of her choice.

It was an ideal wedding. Unwonted light-heartedness not always charasteristic of State functions pervaded the atmosphere of the castle in the sunny afternoon yesterday. In the long Bilder Gallery and in the famous White Hall a happy throng patiently waited for some hours to see the bridal procession march to the chapel. This was not like the distinguished crowd waiting in the chapel itself. Among the faces were recognised many more humble—and in the eyes of the young Princess much more interesting—friends and retainers of the bride.

Here, mingled with many ladies and gentlemen who have the inestimable privilege of writing "von" before their names, may be noticed grooms who assisted her in her first uncertain efforts in riding and driving, wives and daughters of the footmen who waited on her at table, and teachers who have had the slightest connection with the bride. Here they stand, an excitable, emotional crowd—for the stolidity of the so-called "stolid German" flies like dew before the sun on such occasions—divided between smiles and tears, smiles for their Princess's happiness and tears at the thought that the child who had grown up among them was going away into another life, into another sphere than theirs.

ENTRY OF THE BRIDE.

In the chapel, where a brilliant assemblage of uniformed Ambassadors, diplomats, and officers of high degree, accompanied by a crowd of ladies in Court dresses and veils, await the supreme moment of the day, the same atmosphere of happy anticipation prevails. The room, in its coldly correct Byzantine severity of marble and gilded panels, magnificent in style but somewhat formal in texture, lends itself admirably to spectacular effect. Every seat has been removed, leaving the red-carpeted floor entirely free. Since there are no seats the coruscating crowd must all perforce stand. It moves, ripples from side to side, chatting volubly, while a stream of bejewelled guests keeps flowing in. Only in a small semi-circle round the altar are they kept back from encroachment by red-coated pages and is space reserved for the royal and imperial personages who will, with a few exceptions, stand during the short and simple Lutheran marriage service.

Suddenly there are short, peremptory taps on the floor given by the Court Marshal. Silence falls. The sound of trumpets and the deep, reiterated throb of a drum are heard outside. It is the signal that the bridal procession has started from the room where the civil ceremony has already been completed and the marriage contract signed.

The golden doors, each of which had been closed, reopen. The bright May sunshine streams in, dimming the light of the wax candles. Music sounds softly from the chapel gallery, swelling and dying away. A faint rustling movement can be heard on the marble staircase. Preceded by heralds, pages, and marshals, the bridal pair enter hand in hand.

The bride, charming figure in silver and lace with her train borne by four maidens clad in soft rose colour, has a new light in her merry blue eyes—for, like Shakespeare's Beatrice, she was "born in a merry hour"—and casts soft, shy glances of confidence at her Hussar bridegroom, who walks a straight, lithe, and manly figure beside her.

"SOFTLY TO THE ALTAR."

The bridal couple pass softly and slowly to the altar, where the attendant clergy in black gowns await them, immediately followed by the Kaiser, who leads in the Duchess of Cumberland by the hand. He has the air of one who is contented with his day's work, though the pain of the impending separation from his daughter may be traced in his somewhat careworn features.

It is the man who comes after him, leading the Kaiserin, whose inward emotions at this moment it would be the most interesting to analyse—"the Duke," the "Implacable Duke," as he has been called, who, in spite of himself, has been ultimately placated by those two greatest of the world's forces, death and love. The Duke wears a grave and enigmatic smile as though slightly amused and surprised to find himself standing in the halls of his quondam enemy. The everlasting miracle has been wrought by the young couple standing absorbed in each other on the altar steps.

Quickly the Czar leads in the Queen, while the King, whispering to that animated and fascinating personality the German Crown Princess, takes his place with her in the rapidly increasing group of royalties. The two tiny elder sons of the Crown Prince, clad in white sailor suits, trot in before their mother and the King, with whom they are evidently on the best of terms. The Crown Prince has in each hand a Grand Duchess—on the right his great-aunt of Baden, the daughter of the old Emperor William; on the left the bridegroom's sister, who is married to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

The last guest arrives and the chapel doors are shut. The music pauses for a moment and then changes into a short hymn, which begins the marriage service. Then the Court chaplain begins that address which is the chief feature of the Lutheran ritual. All the time the bride, wearing the diamond crown which every Hohenzollern Princess dons on her wedding day, stands as still as a statue with her heavy silver train spread carefully behind her. Four attendant maidens—one her former lady-in-waiting and another her friend and the playmate of her childhood—group themselves like a rosy cloud round her.

The "Ja!" of both the bridegroom and the bride to the question of the officiaing priest is clear and decided. They agree to cleave to each other "in joy and pain," as the German service has it. Then rings are exchanged, another short hymn is sung, and the service is over.

There is gentle resignation and sadness in the Kaiserin's eyes as her daughter comes up to kiss her mother. The Kaiser himself is visibly moved and embraces his child. It is an emotional moment. People who never suspected their capacity in that line find themselves shedding a furtive tear. They realise that the "Little Princess," as she is affectionately called throughout the German Empire, has turned her face towards another home than that in which she was born.

THE TORCH DANCE.

There is, however, no time for indulgence in depression of the spirits. Immediately after the wedding ceremony the guests pass before the bridegroom in the White Hall, and following this, after supper, comes the "torch dance," a picturesque survival of an ancient coustom, which closes the festivities and which is seen only at the Prussian Court. When, after supper, the royalties have returned to their places in the White Hall, the dance begins. It is a dance in name only. It is really a stately promenade round the hall. The Prince of Furstenberg, the Colonel Marshal of the Court, in a magnificent red curassier uniform, advances with stately step at the head of a double row of twelve pages, each bearing a massive lighted candle. They parade once round the room to the strains of the band overhead, then they pause before the bride and bridegroom and bow.

The bridesmaids flutter forward and take up the bride's train from the polished floor, where it had been carefully laid in front of her. She descends from the throne ad gives her hand to the bridegroom, and they make a stately walk round the hall, bowing as they go to the Kaiser, the Kaiserin, and the guests. Preceded by candle-bearing pages and followed by maids of honour, the bridal couple arrive at their former places once more. Now the Princess bows to the Kaiser. He descends from the dais and takes her by the left hand. She bows again, this time to the Duke of Cumberland, to whom she gives her right hand.

And so, hand in hand, linked by his young daughter, the Kaiser walks round the hall with his former foe. It is a pretty bit of symbolism which appeals to all present. In the meantime the bridegroom, manfully doing his part, has taken his own mother by one hand and the Kaiserin by the other, and follows the Princess round the hall. A procession of ladies of the Court, their trains carried, excepting that of the bride, by red-coated pages, gives an impression of great dignity and statelines to the ceremony. Before the Kaiser returns to his place he presses a kiss on his daughter's hand. The Duke of Cumberland repeats the gracious salutation.

As the Princes are numerically preponderant, four of them now descend, and, with two on either side, the bride again makes a circuit of the hall, followed by the bridegroom. So it continues till all the royalties have participated in the ancient rite. The Czar performs his share in company with the King, who appears on the friendliest terms with the youthful bride, while the Queen and the Crown Princess trial their trains of pink and golden tissue together in amicable company.

When the last royalty has reascended the dais and the last train been rearranged the music ceases in the middle of a phrase at the Kaiser's sign. Preceded by torchbearers, the bridal party disappears from view. It is nine o'clock. The festivities are over and the guests may go home. In an hour or so those listening can hear the cheers of the patient crowd waiting outside in the balmy summer night, where lamps twinkle among limes in "The Linden."

A faint "tuff-tuff" of a motor-car can be heard. It is the happy lovers slipping away in the darkness to the enchanted island of their dreams.

MEANING OF "FIVE PER CENT."

FINE ON A MONEY-LENDER.

LETTER TO LORD NEWTON'S DAUGHTER.

Lord Newton, the author of the Betting Inducements Bill which was introduced in the House of Lords, was the prosecutor on May 29 at Bow-street in a case in which Lewis Levene, a registered money-lender, was summoned for sending or causing to be sent to Lord Newton's daughter, Miss Hilda Legh, whom he knew to be an "infant," a circular inviting her to borrow money.

The defendant was charged on a second summons with sending a circular to Miss Legh inviting her to apply at his office in Charing Cross Road information as to borrowing money.

Proceeding with the second summons, Mr. H. D. Roome, for the prosecution, said the defendant traded as J. Harmsworth, Ltd. These proceedings were taken under an Act of Parliament which was passed for the protection of "infants" against the mischievous circulars of money-lenders and betting tipsters.

Miss Legh lived with her father in Belgrave-square. She was born on June 23, 1892, and therefore becomes of age next month. On May 1 last she received by post a circular in these terms:

J. Harmsworth, Ltd., present their compliments to the Hon. Hilda Legh, and respectfully desire to state that they advance secretly from £50 to £50,000 on simple not of hand alone or on post-dated cheques. Five per cent. interest for agreed periods. J. Harmsworth, Ltd., are the largest lenders of money extant with a reputation of being the most dependable firm in England.

MONEY-LENDERS' LIBRARY.

Counsel pointed out that the circular did not even contain the usual cautionary notice that no business was transacted with minors. To settle that point of the lady's age it would only be necessary to consult any reference book or Peerage.

The Magistrate (Mr. Dickinson): I think we may assume that these works are in every money-lender's office in England.

Lord Newton produced the birth certificate of his daughter. On May 1 she handed him the circular. He consulted a legal friend, and on his advice took these proceedings.

Mr. H. H. Curtis Bennett (for the defendant): That was about four or five days before you introduced the Betting Inducements Bill dealing with the sending of circulars by bookmakers and others?—I introduced that Bill months ago.

The Hon. Hilda Margaret Legh, who wore a hat trimmed with blue feathers and a fawn-coloured costume, said she received the circular by post.

Mr. Curtis Bennett said he wished to express very great regret, on behalf of his client, that through some mischance this particular circular found its way into this young lady's hands. The defendant had been a money-lender for twenty years, and during the whole of that time he had never once been summoned for any offence.

Mr. Lewis Levene said he gave strict instructions that the circulars should not be sent to minors. It was assumed, naturally he thought, that all the ladies whose names appeared in the "Ladies' Court Book" would be over age. Mr. Roome: Do you wish to suggest to the court that your reputation as a money-lender is an honourable one?—I do. Do you wish to have it discussed? Do you know that your name has appeared in "Truth Cautionary List" for some years? Mr. Curtis Bennett: "Truth Cautionary List," I believe, contains the name of every money-lender in England.

Mr. Roome: Do you know that you have been attacked on ten occasions in "Truth"?—No, I never read "Truth." It is not worth reading.

Do you know that you were described in "Truth" as a "professional usurer of the worst class"?—No, I never read that.

5 PER CENT. PER QUARTER.

When you say that you charge 5 per cent. does that mean 5 per cent. per annum?—No, that is all according.

It is 5 per cent. per month is it not?—No, per quarter.

Can you point to any passage in the "Ladies' Court Book" which indicates that every person whose name is mentioned is of full age?—Yes; we assume that as it is a Court book every lady whose name is mentioned would be of full age.

But do not ladies go to Court before they are 21?—Yes, but it was stated that this lady had two residences, one in London and one in the country.

The magistrate said he was glad that the defendant began with an apology, but he was sorry to say that his satisfaction ended there. It was absolutely absurd to suggest that such a book should be used by the defendant to send circulars right and left to anybody whose name appeared in it.

Money-lenders should go to books where the name description, and age could be found. These particulars could be found in any Peerage book, and he had no doubt that that information was to be found in books in the defendant's office.

He took it that this was not an intentional insult to Lord Newton, whose name, as was well known, was associated with certain views. If, however, the circular had been sent to this young lady after May 6, he would have regarded it as a deliberate insult and would have inflicted the full penalty. The defendant must pay a fine of £12 with £8 8s. costs

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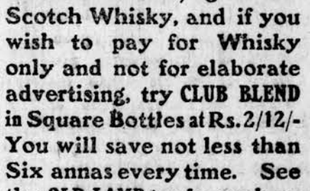

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SOCIAL TOPICS AT HOME

Gossip of the Week.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 30.

AL FRESCO ENJOYMENT.

We have had a period of heat in London that should satisfy the most fastidious citizen of Bombay. Unfortunately there are signs of gathering storms, and the atmosphere is charged with electricity while the nerves of the average Londoner are suffering in consequence. With such weather it is well that there has been a great improvement in the architectural schemes of leading restaurants and hotels during the past few years making it possible for men and women about Town to take their meals, or enjoy their cigars and cigarettes under circumstances that were unknown twenty years ago. Lunching or dining on the Savoy Hotel balcony is like taking a meal in the Embankment Gardens, for, by a clever mechanical lever, the wide windows of the restaurant disappear and the broad branches of the limes and chestnut trees form a delightfully natural canopy. Visitors to the Ritz have the advantage of an awning in the inimitable Green park, the Piccadilly Hotel has its roof garden, and even the Carlton, situated at a crowded corner, is arranged on lines not dreamed of by our grandfathers. The last named hotel has unfortunately no Park or river adjoining it, but wonders have been managed in the way of a Winter Garden and refreshing lounges. Hotel life has become so characteristic of London during the past ten years that it no doubt pays proprietors to spend on conveniences of this kind sums that would have been considered extravagant in old days.

KING AND TSAR.

King George and the Tsar met under happy circumstances at Berlin, and it is said in Court circles that another meeting during the year has been arranged. So far no confirmation is to hand, though the belief is that the English and Russian royal yachts will travel to the coast of Finland for the purpose. It is not likely that this important event will take place until the autumn as King George, at any rate, has a very heavy engagement list. Queen Alexandra and the Empress Marie will then be at their Villa near Copenhagen, so there will be a double motive for the royal and Imperial meeting.

I hear, by the way, confirmation of my statement that the newly married Cumberland couple will not visit this country just yet and that it will be winter time before they are able to enjoy a holiday at Windsor. They are to be prominent guests, and among other preparations the Lord Mayor and Corporation are making arrangements for the entertainment of the Duke and Duchess of Brunswick, as they then will be, at the Guildhall.

Captain Goodenough, in command of H. M. S. Colossus, in which vessel the Prince of Wales is to do a certain amount of training as a lieutenant, is a son of that unfortunate Commodore Goodenough who was murdered by cannibals on an historic occasion. Captain Goodenough is an energetic officer who has always been to some extent in contact with the Court. As quite a youngster he served in the old Victoria and Albert, during the latter years of Queen Victoria's reign. He also had charge of the Prince of Wales for some time when his Royal Highness was at the Royal Naval College at Dartford.

THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

The rapid improvement in the health of the Duchess of Connaught gives hope that Her Royal Highness will soon be well enough to be removed to Bagshot Park, the Duke's beautiful place in Surrey. This improved condition of the Duchess has made possible the keeping of some important engagements. At the Press Fund Dinner Prince Arthur made a thoughtful and interesting speech which I understand had the desired effect of bringing in large subscriptions; while his father has also been acting successfully on a royal "beggar" for the benefit of the less happily placed among our fellow-creatures.

The London season is in full swing and the great hostesses are entertaining on a grand and extravagant scale. The Hotel Ritz was gay last night when Lady Invercelyde of Castle Wemyss gave a dance preceded by a dinner party. This was for the benefit of her two daughters the Hon. Emily Burns and the Hon. Muriel Burns. There was an aristocratic list of guests including Prince and Princess Louis of Battenburg and her daughter, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, Lord and Lady Bristol, Lady Derby, and a large number of other well known society people. The ball room has seldom been more tastefully decorated, hung as it was throughout with crimson roses in gold baskets.

THE NEW LORD ASHBOURNE.

I wonder if any of your readers have noticed a middle aged clean shaven, rather thick-set gentleman in the very unusual garb of a brown tweed kilt and flat round bonnet during their visits to London. He is the new Lord Ashbourne, son of that brilliant Irish lawyer whose death I referred to a week ago. Lord Ashbourne is everything his father was not. The latter was a Unionist, the former is a Home Ruler. The first Lord Ashbourne was a protestant, the new peer is a Roman Catholic. His eccentric costume is accounted for by his enthusiasm for all that is Gaelic and his desire to revive the old language and manners of the Irish people; though it is a question whether any of the house of Gibson were to be found in the Emerald isle in those far off days. The United Kingdom swarms with patriotic societies formed by enthusiasts of the Lord Ashbourne kind. They find severe critics in many eminent men, who believe that the future lies with the fusion of races. Among the latter is Mr. Balfour, who has thought much on the subject and is always ready to throw cold water on schemes conceived in opposition to his principles. A short while ago some Scotch society for the revival of old Caledonian customs approached the ex-Tory premier. In reply, Mr. Balfour asked whether they expected him to address them in a kilt, because if so, it would be the first time that a member of his house had worn such a garb in the whole of their history. Truth to tell, the kilt has not the national history that we are taught to believe, having originally been cloth lent by visitors to the sparsely covered natives of the far north. The tartan, like the bag-pipes, the Campbells, and many other excellent Scottish institutions, probably emanated from Italy; and it is quite certain that the original broad-swords were merely the cast off weapons of the Lowland races when those latter were adopting the lighter swords invented by Spain. Lady Ashbourne by the way is a French lady, and curiously enough one of the very few English peeresses of that nationality. Though she has been married seventeen years, there is no family. At their charming home, Moorhurst, Holmwood near Dorking they have a Roman Catholic Chapel open to the public. Holmwood is a village at the bottom of Leith Hill, the highest point in Surrey.

LORD AVEBURY.

The portraits published of Lord Avebury, who has just died at his lovely seaside home near Margate, suggest a burly personality and are quite unlike the late peer as most of us have known him. As a matter of fact, this head of the great banking house of Lubbock was a singularly gentle and refined looking man, almost feminine in the delicacy of his features and elegance of his hands and feet. As he walked about the City of West End, lost in meditation and quite unobservant of what went on around him, there was every indication of the highly nervous brain and active intellect that he undoubtedly possessed. Although the son of a baronet and head of one of the greatest banking houses in the world, Lord Avebury commenced his career at an age when most boys of his position are still at school, so that his highly intellectual tastes were entirely the result of a natural bent of mind and in no way due to a University training. Had Lord Avebury not entered his father's bank at fifteen it is doubtful whether the idea of a "bank holiday" would ever have occurred to him. It was the experience of those early days that laid the seeds of the great boon to workers that he persuaded Parliament to pass later in life. "The Pleasures of Life" and the "Uses of Life" were books on the lines of Smiles "Self Help," that had a great sale both in Lord Averbury's own country, and abroad, in their day, but do not appeal to the less Bentham-ridden generations that have succeeded. The conception of publishing "The Hundred Best Books" did more credit to the range of a great business man's reading than to his literary tastes. As a naturalist, however, Lord Avebury was intensely interesting. His patience in studying the habits of ants and bees was extraordinary and the very simplicity of his records give them an additional charm. Lord Avebury was an octogenarian and belonged to more than one generation back. The generation of Lubbocks immediately succeeding him and his brothers were noted for their outdoor triumphs, "The Cricketing Lubbocks" as they were called at Eton, and I hear the tradition has been carried on to the present generation.

The late Lord Avebury was a citizen of London in a sense that few magnates are in these times. Up to thirty years ago he actually had a residence over the bank in Lombard Street, and when inconvenient to go down to his country house would stay there sometimes for several days. To a limited extent he was able to accomodate friends at his rendezvous in the heart of the city. The joke about the late peer and the drunken ants had a simple origin. He got together two contingents of these little insects belonging to different tribes; he placed them on a little island on a table surrounded by a meat and made them drunk. He then introduced other ants belonging to one of these tribes. The new comers seemed a little puzzled at first, but very soon took matters in hand, tended and nursed the drunkards of their tribe, but threw the others in the meat.

PEER AND STAGE.

The engagement of Viscount Dangan and Miss Pearl Aufrere, a well-known Comedy Actress has not come as a surprise to those who have watched the constant companionship of the youthful nobleman and Miss Aufrere and her mother at resturants, the "Cabaret," and other places where youth and beauty do gather. The future bride has distinct beauty while Lord Dangan, heir to Earl Cowley, has birth, and will have money. His father is a Wellesley and his mother a Nevill. Of his personality and choice of the Musical Comedy stage as a profession, I wrote a few weeks ago.

PICTURE-SALES.

There is a good deal of interest in the picture world just now in London. Yesterday Sir John Millars came into his own at Christies, the price for one of his famous pictures having run up to nearly eight thousand pounds. This is as it should be, and no doubt one of the most extraordinary geniuses in the history of British painting will yet be recognised at even higher figures. Among the people present during the sale was Mr. Balfour, a frequent visitor to the historic auction room in King Street. The Right Hon. gentleman sat near the auctioneer, bare headed and philosophic,. Romney's famous portrait of Lady De la Pole is to be sold shortly, and a famous Hoppner will be offered at the same sale. The Alma Tadetma, by the way, appeared at yesterday's sale at Christie's, a representative picture having been knocked down at a price far below the figures fetched by this conventional master of technique during his lifetime. Good prices on the other hand were paid for Burne Jones. The de la Pole portrait is being sold by the present holder of the baronetcy, Sir Frederick Arundell de la Pole. He is the head of an old Devonshire family, which has been settled in that part of the country since the days of the Conquest. The name Arundell suggests connection with another ancient West country clan, while the heir to the baronetcy, General Sir Reginald Pole-Crew, will bring in still another good old Devonian name.

MORE NELSON LETTERS.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH LADY HAMILTON.

THE BATTLE OF THE NILE.

We have received from Miss Anne Miles, of 97, Priory-road, West Hampstead, copies for publication of two letters from Nelson to Lady Hamilton, the originals of which are now in Miss Miles's posession. These letters—like those in the Althorp collection which "The Times" was able to publish a fortnight ago—so far as we know, have never seen the light before.

FIRST LETTER.

The first is as follows, dated 12 days after the battle of the Nile:—

My dear Lady Hamilton,—I have this moment your favor of June 30th, I am penetrated with the Queen's condescension to think of such an animal as I am. God Almighty has made me the happy Instrument of destruction. This army will be ruined, why will not Naples act with Vigor, these Scoundrels only need to be faced like Men, and what are they thanks to Sir Wm. for his letters, God Bless you and Believe me Ever Your obliged.

Nile, August 13th: 1798.

HORATIO NELSON.

This letter requires little elucidation. Nelson was only slightly acquainted with Lady Hamilton at the time it was written, and had not seen her for some years. But she had been in confidential correspondence with him during the weeks which preceded the battle of the Nile. In his work on Lady Hamilton Mr. Walter Sichel quotes a letter written by Lady Hamilton to Nelson and dated June 30, 1798. To this letter the letter of Nelson here given is presumably the reply. Lady Hamilton had told him of the situation at Naples as it was viewed by herself and the Queen—with whose policy and aims she had completely identified herself—and Nelson replies in the same sense. The words "I am penetrated with the Queen's condescension to think of such an animal as myself" would seem to be rather an expression of personal homage than any acknowledgment of such assistance as Nelson alleged to have been afforded to him in a well-known and much-debated passage in the codicil to his will executed on the morning of Trafalgar:—"The British Fleet under my command, could never have returned the second time to Egypt had not Lady Hamilton's influence with the Queen of Naples caused letters to be wrote to the Governor of Syracuse, that he was to encourage the Fleet being supplied with everything, should they put into any Port in Sicily." It is well known that such letters were written by Acton, the Neapolitan Prime Minister; but there was no secrecy about them, since they were openly mentioned in the diplomatic correspondance of the time; and there is no conclusive evidence to show that Lady Hamilton exercised any special influence in procuring their despatch. So far as this letter goes, its evidence on this much-vexed question is rather negative than positive.

SECOND LETTER.

The second letter is as follows:—Vanguard, off Malta, Oct. 27th, 1798.

My Dear Madam,—Your letters are so interesting that I am gratified beyond belief at receiving them, and your whole conduct has ever been to me so very much above my deserts that I am absolutely at a loss how to express myself, but believe me my heart is as alive to kindness as it is to anything like an insult. My letter by the Marquis de Niza (who is totally ignorant of the forms of our Service and led wrong by his Major) would not convey I believe much satisfaction at the appearance of affairs in this Island. The more I enquire the more reason I have to be totally displeased with the *Grand Vizier* of Naples. I do say that he must have neglected fullfilling the beneficent wishes of his honor'd Master towards the Maltese. I have wrote Sir Wm so fully on this Subject that I refer you to his letter, something must be done directly either protect or at once give them up. I have very much to say to the Queen on this Subject as well as on many others. My letters from Egypt which I hope Troubridge has read makes me think seriously of that quarter. I wish to state my Ideas fully to Her Majesty for I have not a thought that I wish to keep from her, and wither I think it right to send or go with my Ships East, West North, or South, it is all from my belief that the plan I may have will best serve their Majestys in whose service I feel myself placed by Our Good and Gracious King—but as none of us are Infallible I should wish to consult with that person her Majesty may point out. I do not understand the *Marquis de Gallo* therefore I only beg it may not be him. I should be much relieved had I the use of two Neapolitan frigates and a Corvette. The Sword is drawn and why hide it for a day, none can know that the Ships of their Majestys are under my orders till after the War is begun (indeed I hope it will be begun before my arrival) I want to have force enough to keep this Blockade compleat, that of Alexandria, to have a very respectable Squadron off Corfou, and those Islands to have another (equal to the French force at Toulon) to the North of Civita Vecchia, to prevent the 7,000 French at Massa from getting alongshore to Civita Va. a thing very easy to be accomplished, before the War begins some Ships should be in Telamon bay and on that coast. I have ships enough if they were English, but the Portugeze are all with the Rank of Rear Admirals therefore will not serve under any of my brave Captains, and I doubt if they will serve well. Sure I am I would not trust my word for their accomplishing any particular service. My recommendation at this moment is succour Malta directly, and have all the Ships in Commission ready to weigh anchor at a *minutes* notice victualled stored and manned.

For these schemes of War let me turn to that of your and Sir Williams goodness, My heart warms when I think of you, If you are at Caserta when I arrive I will come to you directly then all my business will be done with (the Court) say Queen to whom I beg you will present my humble duty had you the goodness to write a line. May God Almighty Bless you and Sir William are my prayers each day and may I be worthy of your friendship is the Sincere wish of your affectionate HORATIO NELSON.

This letter was written when Nelson had torn himself from Naples—where on his return from the Nile he had been received with tumultuous enthusiasm and fooled to the top of his bent by Lady Hamilton and the Queen—and was personally taking part for a few days in the blockade of Malta, then occupied by the French. The Marquis de Niza was in command of a Portuguese squadron which was nominally placed at Nelson's disposal, though for the reasons given in this letter—which are also to be found in his published correspondence—he could place little reliance on them.

The "Grand Vizier of Naples" appears to be the Marquis de Gallo, subsequently mentioned in the same letter as a Neapolitan Minister whom Nelson did not understand. This phrase, too, is to be found in his published correspondence as applied to the same Minister. For the rest, the letter attests what is well known from other sources—namely, Nelson's growing intense simpathy with the policy of intimacy with Lady Hamilton and the Queen, which was in favour of an active offensive against France. Of this policy the Marquis de Gallo was the chief opponent, and for this reason he was cordially disliked by the Queen, by Lady Hamilton, and by Nelson.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

MOCK TURTLE SOUP.
CASSEROLE OF FISH.
FRENCH BEANS AND BRANDY ENDREE.
COLD CALF'S HEAD PIE.
INDIAN RAMAKIN TOAST.
COCOANUT ROLLS.

Calf's head, As. 5. Fish, As. 6. Eggs, As. 3. French Beans, As. 2. Potatoes, As. 1-6. Vegetables, As. 6. Cocoanut, As. 1-6. Odds and ends, As. 3. Total—Rs. 1-12.

MOCK TURTLE SOUP.

Bone a calf's head, keeping the meat intact by tying it up in a piece of cloth. Put the brain to soak for use in the pie. Take equal quantities of mixed vegetables and lean scraps of ham or bacon and fry them a light brown in 2 tablespoonfuls of fat. Then add water, the bones broken up and the meat; let all simmer for 3 or 4 hours. Remove the meat and set it to cool with a weight on it. Strain and clear the soup and let it reduce the quantity wanted; add at the last half a wineglass of marsala, little balls made of hardboiled egg pounded with a little flour and rather strong flavouring and poached. Also add some of the gelatine part of the head cut into large dice.

CASSEROLE OF FISH.

When it is not possible to get the better kinds of fish, the coarse ones are made quite nice en casserole. Blanch 6 onions by putting in cold water and just bringing to the boil, and fry them whole in fat; fillet and dry the fish and roll it in pepper and salted flour. Put the onions and fish in the casserole with enough stock, made from the bones and trimmings, to cover the finish. Cover and set in a not too hot oven for an hour or less, skimming occasionally and serve in the casserole.

FRENCH BEANS AND BRANDY ENTREE.

Remove all the ends and strings from the beans and cook them till soft in just enough water to cover them and no more. Drain them and put them in a fry pan with a tablespoonful of butter and 2 of brandy; cook until slightly brown, sprinkling them at the last with salt, pepper and powdered sugar. Serve on hot-buttered toast.

CALF'S HEAD PIE.

Cook the brain and rub it through a sieve adding to breadcrumbs, seasoning, a little flour and an egg to bind; form it into small balls. Cut up the head into neat slices and fill the dish with it, slices of ham or bacon, hardboiled egg and the brain balls which should have been fried first. Some of the soup may have been saved to fill in the pie it should be nicely flavoured and gelatine added. Make the pie with the usual pastry and bake it for an hour, using paper to prevent the crust burning; set aside and serve cold.

INDIAN RAMAKIN TOAST.

Into one egg, beat in a tablespoonful of butter and 2 of grated cheese with a teaspoonful of made mustard, a drop of two of Tobasco sauce and onion juice, salt, etc. It should be stiff enough to lie on the toast without spreading. Prepare four squares of hot buttered toast and spread with the mixture; set in the oven lightly browned and serve at once.

COCOANUT ROLLS.

Make some pastry cases by rolling thin rounds about 3 inches across. Pin some grease paper round a ruler or bamboo and roll the pastry round them and bake, but do not remove from the bamboos till needed. Grate fresh cocoanut and to each tablespoonful of it add a teaspoonful of Castor sugar and finely minced glace cherries. Fill the cases with this and block each end with a whole cherry.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"A WILD HARVEST"

BY ANNIE. S. SWAN.

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CHAPTER VIII.—*(continued.)*

"But you've a duty to society," he began, a statement which Sylvia received with a peal of laughter like silver bells.

"I don't recognise it, I won't. I mean to be happy in my own way, and make as many people as I can happy too."

"Also in your own way?" he asked teasingly, thinking as his eyes dwelt upon her face that she was the loveliest thing he had ever seen. And a vague envy and desire was at the back of the thought; he would stand well with her if he could, she was so different from all other girls he had ever seen.

"No, of course not. "I'll try to find out the best way to make them happy," she said soberly.

"I wish you would put me on your list, Sylvia," he said gloomily, but she only laughed again.

"I don't know anybody who can take better care of himself than you, Max, and you won't do any disagreeable things," she answered with the nearest approach to genuine criticism she had yet attempted in his direction. He was struck by the words.

"You're jolly hard on a chap, give him half a chance, won't you?"

"I'll give him a whole chance if he is a good boy. Oh, there comes father and Mr. Macdonald. I must go to them. I have something to ask Mr. Macdonald."

Max did not linger. It was more than he could bear to see the happy intimacy between Graeme Macdonald and his pretty cousin, and he resented it with all his soul. He had not come much in personal contact with Macdonald during the weeks he had been on the road. It had been his invariable habit to return to spend the Sunday at home, except in the last ...k when his round had been longer than usual, and he had spent the Sunday at Glasgow.

But he was powerless to prevent the advance of the intimacy though he made a private resolve to speak of it to his uncle when a suitable opportunity offered. He was not exactly in love with Sylvia, but she was the prettiest woman he had ever seen, and there was something about her which drew his interest and his sympathy in an extraordinary degree. Even her blame sounded more sweetly in his ears than another woman's praise. It was because she spoke out so fearlessly that she attracted him. Hitherto he had been so much accustomed to have his own way with her sex. He was only back in Wrotham for the day. Next morning he must set out to do the south county round and the prospect did not please him. But surely something more than that knitted his brow as he got on his bicycle to return home to Polgarth for lunch. He had a problem in front of him, how to prevent any further intimacy between Sylvia and Annie Cartledge. He dreaded it, as a man dreads the light, when he has something to hide.

He had an appointment with Annie that night to say good-bye, at a new and remote trysting place they had sought out. It was a wet evening, about seven o'clock, when they met under the shadow of the great boulders on Garth Tor, but the love-light was in Annie's eyes; and she was quite unconscious of the elements.

"So you got home all right, and not a soul the wiser, eh?" he asked after he had greeted her. "You're sure Mrs. Nash suspected nothing, that she didn't write to your father?"

Annie shook her head.

"No she didn't, why should she? And I got home quite comfortably, and wrote a long letter to her, and everything is right and smooth, so it's no use looking so desperate about, Max. What are you afraid of? Even if they knew, what could they do?"

"True," said Max absently, "What could they do?" But the gloom did not lift from his face, and if he had acted upon his real impulse he would have removed the clinging arm from his shoulder, and put a barrier between himself and this woman who had ceased to be desirable in his eyes. He had seen something better, something far above her, and his volatile nature would fain have been on with the new love before he was off with the old.

"Look here, Annie, my cousin Sylvia was talking to me about you today."

"Was she?" asked Annie, with sparkling eyes, full of interest.

"Yes, she's coming to see you one of these days. Shouldn't wonder if she came to-morrow, as she's one of these desperately energetic persons who always act up to their words. She's got a new crank of some sort in the wind, a club for the girls, and she wants you to help her."

"Yes," said Annie, seriously, both flattered and pleased. "I should like that."

"But you won't do it, understand," said Max quite decidedly.

"But why? We should get to know one another so much better that way, then it would be easier after," said Annie perplexedly.

"Won't have it. I don't wish you to get intimate in that way. It's all a sort of patronage, you know the way a rich girl acts towards a working one, a mere fad which will soon burn itself out. I don't want you to have anything to do with my cousin."

"Then what am I to say when she comes? Am I to tell her what you have said?"

"No, of course not, little idiot, and very well you know it. What you have got to do is to say you haven't time, and neither you have really. Get out of it anyway, do you understand that?"

"Yes," she said with a sigh. "But it won't be easy, Max. Miss Sylvia has a way with her, she always gets what she wants."

"She must not get this, and the sooner she understands that she can't have everything her own way, perhaps it will be the better for her," he answered with a quite unnecessary bitterness. Then under the shelter of his umbrella they fell to more intimate talk, and the few stolen moments of their tryst sped on wings.

Luke Cartledge's mind was now at rest concerning Annie, who had come back from Carlisle looking well and apparently in excellent spirits. She talked a great deal about her Aunt and Uncle, and the friends she had got to know there, and Luke, really a guileless man, congratulated himself and inwardly blessed Mrs. Fairweather, who had helped him to the solution of the difficulty. And as Max Howorth was to travel for another six months at least he had no doubt that by the time he came to settle into a permanent place at the Mills, Annie would be quite cured.

"A pretty thought come to me today, Annie," he said that night as he sat with his book in the inglenook.

"Ay, what was that, feyther?" asked Annie rather abstractedly. She had not long come in from her tryst, which she had kept under pretext of needing some groceries from the town.

"It was about Mr. Macdonald and Miss Sylvia, I think it might be a match. A fine pair they'd mekk to be sure, wouldn't they noo, Annie?"

Annie, rather startled by the idea, stood still in the middle of the kitchen and regarded her father doubtfully.

"Feyther, they'd nivver let it be. They'd not think him gweed enow, would they?"

In her own home Annie still spoke the dialect of her childhood and youth. It was only in her lover's company she remembered the laboured phrases which did not come so readily to her lips.

"What for no lass? He's a gentleman, if ivver theer was one, in this world," said Luke rather warmly.

"But he's ivver so much owder."

"It's on the reet side, lass. I think t'Mester would be main pleased."

"Well, I'm sure the other Howorths wouldn't t'Hall folk, I mean," said Annie quickly.

"It needna be their concern," answered Luke tranquilly. "I hope it will coom. It would be a main gweed thing for Wrotham fowk."

Annie pondered much on this startling idea, and her mind was still full of it next afternoon, when about three o'clock just as she had finished her dressing, and was ready for a bit of household mending, a smart little pony trap was driven up to the gate, and left in charge of a boy in buttons, while the driver, Sylvia herself, in her neat grey coat and skirt and jaunty little cap came running up the steps.

"So glad to find you at home, Annie. Did your father tell you I wanted to see you?"

"He did say something about it, Miss Sylvia," said Annie slowly, and with deliberation, trying to copy the clear enunciation of each word that fell from Sylvia's pretty lips.

"I may come in, I suppose? You are not busy, I hope, at this hour of the day, and how nice you look!"

At another time Annie would have been flattered and pleased by this commendation, but on this occasion shewed no pleasure, but was rather conscious of a kind of slow resentment. She surmised rather than knew that Sylvia Howorth would not have made a personal remark of that kind to a girl of her own class, unless she had been very intimate.

"Come in, please," she said a little stiffly, and when they entered the little hall she pushed open the door of the sitting-room.

"Oh, don't make company of me, Annie," said Sylvia pleasantly, "I want to come into the kitchen, I remember what a nice place it was, do let me into the kitchen."

Annie had no choice but grant such a reasonable request. Her own nature was kindly and responsive, and she found it hard work to keep Sylvia at a distance. But commands had been laid upon her, and she had given her promise.

"This is better," said Sylvia in tones of satisfaction as the warm air and glow of the cosy kitchen place met her. "I should simply love to have tea here with you one day, if you'll invite me. But I haven't time to-day. Did your father tell you about the girl's club I have in my mind for Wrotham?"

"He only said you was thinkin' of it, Miss," answered Annie primly.

"And don't you like the idea? I thought you'd be my secretary and right hand, because you know all the girls, and could tell me just what would please them. I want to have such happy evenings with them, music and singing and learn some of the old English games. Mr. Macdonald says we forget too soon how to play. It was he who told me you were the right one to help."

"Well, he's wrong, then, Miss," said Annie stolidly, "I wouldn't be a bit of good, besides the girls wouldn't like it. It's your cousins from the Hall you must get, Miss Sylvia, then it'll be all in the family."

It was an odd speech Sylvia thought at the moment, and afterwards when she went over the interview in her mind.

"Oh, but, Annie," she said disappointedly, "don't talk like that. Why should the girls mind? We should all be so happy together, and I thought we'd get up a dress-making class and a cookery class too later, if they care about it. I want to learn these things myself, and we should have a proper teacher and all be pupils together. Just think how experienced you are, Mr. Macdonald's housekeeper told me you made your own things. Did you make that pretty blouse you have on?"

(To be continued to-morrow.)

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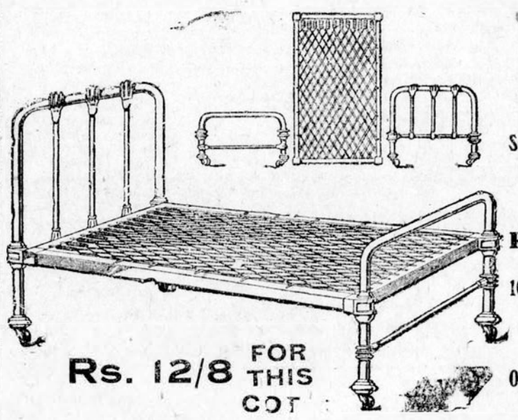

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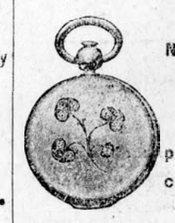

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